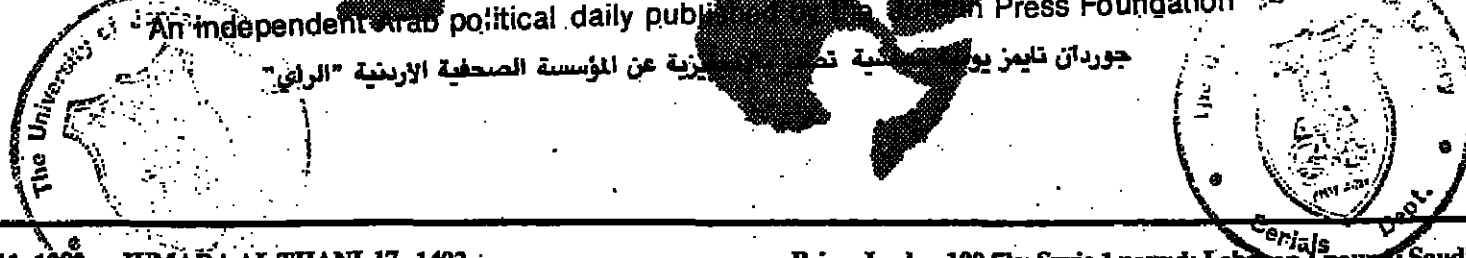


Syria bans Iraqi oil transit

LONDON (R) — A four-member non-aligned peace mission arrived in Tehran Saturday from Kuwait in a new effort to end the 19-month-old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, Tehran Radio reported. The delegation was met by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and then went to meet President Ali Khamenei, according to the radio, which was monitored by Reuters. The mission is due to visit Baghdad later, diplomats in Kuwait said. It includes Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, whose country is the current chairman of the Non-aligned Movement. Other members are Zambian Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Farouk Kadoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Jordan Times



Non-aligned team arrives in Iran

DAMASCUS (A.P.) — Syria on Saturday shut down an Iraqi pipeline that pumps crude oil from Iraq's northern oil fields to Mediterranean shipping terminals in Syria and Lebanon, a Syrian official source said. The source, who declined to be named, said the flow of Iraqi crude through the 800-kilometre-long tube stopped as of midday Saturday. Iraq has been pumping an average of 300,000 barrels a day to the Syrian terminal of Banias and Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli since the pipeline was reactivated last January. The Syrian source said the decision to close the Iraqi pipeline was complementary to Syria's decision to close its land borders with Iraq last Thursday because of Iraq's alleged assistance to anti-government Muslim Brotherhood activists in Syria.

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Qotbzadeh accused of plotting to assassinate Khomeini

LONDON (R) — Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, arrested in Tehran three days ago, was accused Saturday of plotting to kill revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and seize power.

A statement by the military revolutionary tribunal said Mr. Qotbzadeh was one of several "monarchists and opportunists" who had been arrested for plotting the alleged coup.

The statement, carried by Tehran Radio and monitored by Reuters, said the plotters "intended to kill the imam (Ayatollah Khomeini) and then, pretending to avenge his death, to carry out a bloody purge in the responsible organs and revolutionary institutions and finally seize power."

Mr. Qotbzadeh was foreign minister during the November, 1979, seizure of U.S. hostages in the American embassy in Tehran. He opposed the move, which contributed to his eventual removal from Iranian politics.

The statement said judicial officials were assembling documents to prosecute the other plotters, who were not named.

The accusation against the former foreign minister is the most serious in post-revolutionary Iran, and if he is found guilty he is likely to face a firing squad.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, 46, has been under house arrest since the ousting last June of former President Abol-Hassan Bani-Sadr.

If it is not known where he has been held since his arrest by revolutionary guards on Wednesday. Relatives said his brother and three friends were also picked up.

In November 1980 he spent three days in Tehran's Evin top security prison for criticising the national broadcasting system, which he headed after the revolution.

At that time, he was released after intervention by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Kuwait to sign security pact with Riyadh

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah was quoted Saturday as saying that his country would soon sign a security agreement with Saudi Arabia. The newspaper Al Anbaa quoted Sheikh Nawaf as saying in an interview the two countries would set up a joint ministerial committee to study the proposed agreement. Saudi Arabia signed security agreements with other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council—Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates—after Bahrain said last December it had discovered an Iranian-backed plot to overthrow the government.

Political symbols mark Holy Saturday in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Symbols of military-ruled Poland in bondage and mourning were a theme in some Warsaw churches Saturday as Poles flocked to visit traditional displays of Christ's tomb on Holy Saturday. Outside St. Anna's, the church of Warsaw University students, thousands queued to file past a life-size figure of Christ, draped in Poland's national flag and black crepe, wearing a barbed-wire crown of thorns. The symbolic tomb in the nearby Chapel of the Immaculate Conception showed the white eagle, Poland's national emblem, also wearing a crown of thorns.

Earth tremors rock N. Aegean

KAVALA, Greece (R) — Two strong earth tremors shook part of the northern Aegean Saturday causing some panic on the Greek mainland but no casualties or damage, a police spokesman said. Athens observatory reported the first tremor occurred at 0451 GMT registering 5.3 on the open-ended Richter scale and the second at 1222 GMT registering

King, Hassan receive U.S. Senator Leahy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Saturday U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy, with whom he reviewed the Palestine problem and developments in the Middle East region.

Sen. Leahy and his accompanying delegation also was received Saturday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who spoke in detail about Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories and the deteriorating situation in the West Bank.

Prince Hassan warned of the dangers inherent in the such policies designed to help Israel's expansionism and impose the so-called civilian administration on the Arab inhabitants.



His Majesty King Hussein addresses the opening session at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman Saturday of the first annual conference of the Royal

Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research. (Jordan Times photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

PLO warns of imminent Israeli strike in Lebanon

Sarkis appeals to U.S. for 'urgent intervention'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon on Saturday appealed to the United States for "urgent intervention" to rein in Israel as Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat warned that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and air attacks on Beirut were expected within 48 hours.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis called in U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon for a 30-minute conference in the republican palace at mid-morning to convey the appeal and seek U.S. "assurances and guarantees" that Israel would not invade Lebanon, a Lebanese government spokesman said.

Four hours later, Mr. Dillon returned to the presidential palace to meet President Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros and then to declare the United States was "doing its best to see that the ceasefire is maintained."

Asked by a reporter whether he feels the situation in southern Lebanon was dangerous, Mr. Dillon said: "Yes, it's dangerous, but as I said we are doing our best to see that the ceasefire is maintained."

The Lebanese spokesman, who declined to be named in keeping with government rules, earlier said President Sarkis told the ambassador that Israel has massed 40,000 troops on southern Lebanon's border for an imminent attack.

"The president has conveyed to the U.S. government Lebanon's concern over the Israeli buildup and sought assurances that the United States government will urgently intervene to curb Israel," the spokesman said.

Mr. Dillon said after his second meeting with President Sarkis that the Reagan administration was in constant touch with the government of Israel and other governments in the area to save the South Lebanon ceasefire, which the United States helped bring about eight months ago.

The ambassador refused to talk to reporters after the first meeting and the embassy declined to give any official comment. But a knowledgeable source said: "We're on the roller coaster again. Clearly everybody is concerned."

In between Mr. Dillon's two trips to the palace, Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldinov was summoned by President Sarkis for a 45-minute meeting. Mr. Soldinov told reporters through an Arabic language Soviet interpreter afterwards: "The president called me to exchange views about the very grave situation in southern Lebanon arising from warlike statements made in public recently by Israeli leaders, which we vehemently condemn."

President Sarkis, Mr. Wazzan and Mr. Butros then summoned Lebanese army and security commanders to assess the situation and update themselves on

military preparations. Lebanon's state radio reported.

The radio said the government received reports from the south that an Israeli submarine and a

warship, with an escort of gunboats were patrolling the southern Lebanese Mediterranean coast along a 40-kilometre stretch between the port cities of Sidon and Tyre.

The privately-owned "Voice of Lebanon" radio station said the Palestinians stepped up their preparations to cope with an Israeli offensive and that all able men were given arms by the PLO "even vegetable peddlers in Tyre and adjacent villages are carrying machineguns as they go about their business," according to the broadcast.

Emerging from the palace conference hall, Mr. Wazzan told reporters Lebanon's "fears of an Israeli aggression have been conveyed to the two superpowers."

Lebanon, he said, is also communicating these fears to the Arab League and had asked the Lebanese U.N. delegate to bring the gravity of the situation to the attention of the U.N. secretary-general and the chairman of the Security Council.

PLO sources in Beirut, also declining to be identified by name, confirmed that Mr. Arafat had warned that Israel would invade southern Lebanon within 48 hours in an attempt to crush the PLO.

The sources said PLO forces in Lebanon had been put on full alert because of signs that Israel might be preparing to attack them.

In Sidon, the headquarters of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist military command for South Lebanon, Palestinian sources said commandos had opened fire on Israeli gunboats which appeared off the coast south of the town.

Such incidents are not uncommon. But this one coincided with a report from sources in the United Nations force stationed in South Lebanon that Israeli troops had been seen moving in the central and western sectors of the Israeli border.

Israeli reconnaissance planes were also seen flying along the Lebanese coast.

ABCNews said an Israeli attack could come within the next few days, probably this weekend.

The Palestinian sources in Beirut said the Israeli troop buildup had taken place about a week ago and the commandos had been on full alert since a meeting of the PLO's higher military council last Tuesday.

The sources said the alert would "reserves and

commandos on leave, distributing weapons and putting Palestinian Red Crescent medical teams on stand-by.

On Friday, Mr. Arafat toured positions in the south and Palestinian sources said he was still in the area Saturday.

'No comment' in Israel over imminent attack

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli officials declined to comment Saturday on reports forecasting an imminent Israeli attack on Palestinian forces in Lebanon. But they said that any decision on the issue would not be influenced by world opinion.

The United States appealed Friday night for caution and restraint and a U.S. television network said Israel had completed preparations for an attack, probably during the weekend.

The network, quoting officials in Washington, said an attack could also be launched against Syrian anti-aircraft missile batteries deployed in Lebanon a year ago.

An Israeli military spokesman said: "We have no comment on all those reports and rumours."

But a government official told Reuters: "Should Israel decide to deal with the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), it will do so despite the international hysteria. Should Israel decide not to do anything, it will certainly not be due to that hysteria."

Foreign diplomats here have expressed renewed fears about the possibility of Israel making an attack following the assassination in Paris last Saturday of an Israeli diplomat.

Brushing aside PLO denials of responsibility for the murder, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said that Israel will strike without mercy at the Palestinians.

Israel and the PLO agreed on a ceasefire last July after two weeks of fierce fighting. The PLO is reported to have put its forces on alert in recent days in anticipation of an attack.

The reports were made while the Israeli government and the opposition were engaged in a public argument over the need for a massive strike at Palestinian bases.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman Saturday accused Israeli leftists of generating "public hysteria" by charging that the government was planning an attack on Palestinian strongholds in Lebanon.

Spokesman Uri Porat said left-wing politicians were speaking "without full knowledge of the facts and showing the highest degree of irresponsibility."

Tiny left-wing Sheli Movement leader Meir Pa'il accused the government of embarking on "a dangerous adventurist path." He said Mr. Begin seemed to think the world was so eager for Israel to complete its withdrawal from Sinai on April 25 that it would forgive the Israeli government for behaving "like a deranged child."

Speculation was fuelled by a meeting between Mr. Begin and leaders of the Labour Party which was said to have dealt with major security matters. No details were given.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was quoted in an interview with the West German newspaper Die Welt as saying Israel would retaliate for the murder of the diplomat.

The United States appealed Saturday for restraint and caution in the Middle East.

"The State Department is aware of these reports in general...once again we renew our appeal to all of those involved or with influence on those involved to show the utmost restraint," spokeswoman Sue Pittman said.

She said tension in the area had increased over the past few days. Miss Pittman said the State Department was in contact with a number of Middle Eastern governments.

"We, for our part, are working energetically to encourage an end to all actions that contribute to tension and violence," she said.

"We note there has been an increase in tension in the region in the last few days. This is a time for maximum caution."

Talhouni leaves for IPU Lagos meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni of the Upper House of Parliament left Saturday for Lagos at the head of a Jordanian delegation to take part in an Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting which will open in the Nigerian capital on April 13.

Delegates to the week-long meeting will discuss, among other topics, disarmament, human rights violations and economic and educational issues. Mr. Talhouni said in a pre-departure statement. He said Arab delegations will hold separate meetings to discuss the Middle East question and the Palestine problem, along with Israel's arbitrary practices, its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and its projected canal to link the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea.

King Hussein tells Muslim scholars

Arabs, Israelis have civilisation conflict

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday said the Arab-Israeli conflict is an overall conflict between civilisations.

Opening the first annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation), the King told some 100 guest and Jordanian Islamic scholars: "The challenge facing the Arabs and Muslims in Palestine, and throughout their countries on all issues, has always been an overall conflict between civilisations involving the existence and character of the Ummak (Arab-Islamic Nation)."

The King said this "crucial challenge" should be confronted in a "strong, deep and comprehensive" way. Each member of the Ummak had "a role to play and a share in the responsibility," the King said.

King Hussein stressed the role of the Al al-Bait Foundation as an "international Islamic forum, the activities of which shall not be limited to any Islamic Country." It had been established to conduct research characterised by the "spirit of (our) ever-progressing civilisation, to free our thought from the narrow scope, which has long imprisoned it, and to enable us to explore mankind's civilisation in its widest context as we are required to do by our tolerant and comprehensive religion," he said.

In examining issues pertaining to our present and future, King Hussein proposed that research by the academy would "necessarily need to explore historical sources, contexts and practices" that have given rise to these issues. Such a study of the past, however, should not be conducted "for its own sake," the King added, nor should it concentrate on the past exclusively.

Research should "transcend" this "extracting the sources of life and regeneration from our past and heritage" as tools to help us understand the problems facing our contemporary Islamic Society, place them in their proper Islamic perspective and find suitable solutions to them, he said.

Achieving a proper awareness of the links that bind our past, present and future into an integrated and coherent pattern will help us understand the causes of our backwardness, the King said. Several centuries ago, we began to lose the spirit of intellectual endeavour at a time when the spirit of scientific research was beginning to gain momentum in Europe, he added. Eventually, European

civilisation gained supremacy, although our own civilisation was largely responsible for its birth, the King added.

"We can only face the future confidently if we begin to establish self-confidence in the present," King Hussein said. "We can only make a contribution to world civilisation if we have a distinctive and independent character of our own; our genuine character derives from our religion, heritage and sense of a unified, continuous history," the King said.

Our heritage was "never insular or racist," nor was our civilisation ever built on religious fanaticism, he said. Our civilisation was always receptive to all races and monotheistic religions and was able to assimilate them, he added.

The academy's president, Dr. Nasreddin Al Assad, in his speech, said the documents to be discussed during the conference included two major projects which have been "long awaited and desired by the Islamic World for over one century."

These are projects to compile an encyclopaedia of Islam in Arabic and a Catalogue of Islamic manuscripts, currently scattered throughout the world.

Four other documents dealing with matters urgently pertaining to contemporary Islamic civilisation would also be discussed at the conference, he said. These topics were Shura (democratic consensus), treatment of non-Muslims, financial administration and educational thought in Islam.

These topics transcend their narrow context and assume wide international dimensions regarding the contribution of such studies in presenting an Islamic understanding of the problems facing contemporary Islamic society, Dr. Assad said.

The opening ceremony, which was held at the Royal Cultural Centre, was conducted by a speech on behalf of the guest participants, delivered by Abdullah Guennoun, president of the Moroccan Ulema League.

The first working session of the conference was held at the Sheraton Hotel on Saturday afternoon and was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who made a short welcoming address.

Participants then discussed the project proposal for the Encyclopaedia of Islam.

During Sunday's sessions, participants will discuss the project proposals for research on the treatment of non-Muslims and financial administration in Islam.

Abu Odeh accuses Israel of plan to legitimise de facto annexation

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh accused Israel Saturday of creating the Village Leagues in the occupied West Bank to legitimise its de facto annexation of the territory.

The village league idea surfaced in the wake of the West Bank's municipal elections of 1976 which brought a leadership that supports the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the minister said in a lecture here.

He said the idea was the brainchild of Professor Menachem Milson, who at the time served as

advisor to the military governor on Arab affairs. Prof. Milson is now the civil administrator of the occupied West Bank.

In his lecture at the University of Jordan, Mr. Abu Odeh said the Jordanian military governor's decision to prosecute Village League members has forced Israel to carry out speedy measures aimed at creating a political forum that would replace that of the PLO, represented by the elected mayors of West Bank towns.

Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon ruled on March 11 that the West Bank's National Guidance

Committee was illegal and followed that by dissolving the elected municipal council of Al Bireh and dismissing the mayors of Al Bireh, Nablus and Ramallah, Mr. Abu Odeh said.

The ousting of the elected mayors was necessary to give success to the Israeli plan, he added.

The minister said that there has been a chain reaction to the Jordanian decision. Most significant was Israel's threat that it would confiscate the property in the West Bank of leading Jordanians. Israel also pledged further support and protection to Village League members.

Argentina ready to 'do battle'

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri urged Britain Saturday to use restraint in the Falkland Islands dispute, but told his people that "if they want to come, let them come — we will do battle."

The 55-year-old general spoke to 100,000 cheering Argentines from the balcony of the presidential palace in Buenos Aires after conferring with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, on a shuttle mission to try to avert war between Britain and Argentina over the South Atlantic islands.

The meeting, lasting an hour and 45 minutes, came after Mr. Haig flew in Friday night from London where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government said it was not prepared to negotiate until Argentine troops were withdrawn from the British-ruled islands they seized on April 2.

Britain has threatened to sink any Argentine ship within 200 miles of the Falklands from 0400 GMT on Monday.

The Galtieri-Haig meeting Saturday afternoon, with a second session set for the evening, took place soon after the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) met in Brussels and announced a retaliatory total ban on Argentine imports.

The EEC, responding to a British appeal, also banned arms sales to Argentina. Brussels sources said the import embargo could come into effect as early as Wednesday.

Argentine Economy Minister Roberto Alemann told reporters in Buenos Aires the EEC action was economic aggression. He said it would not lessen his country's resolve to retain the islands over which it has claimed sovereignty during 149 years of British colonial rule.

Gen. Galtieri, in an impassioned statement from his palace, said to roars of applause: "The dignity and honour of the Argentine nation is not negotiable by anyone."

But, saying Argentina "must be prepared to extend its hand in peace in a gentlemanly and honourable way," he addressed these words to Britain: "I ask the government and people of England for moderation."

In London, diplomats said the EEC trade ban encouraged optimism that combined military, economic and political pressures would persuade the Argentine junta to negotiate under possible U.S. mediation.

It was calculated that Argentina could lose about \$40 million a week in trade.

Diplomats also interpreted the EEC trade vote as demonstrating that Britain's partners were heavily in favour of a peaceful solution.

Though British submarines are reported to be in the Falklands area already, the main British battle fleet of 27 ships is still a week to 10 days' sailing away on its 6,900-mile voyage.

The new Argentine administration in the Falklands has ordered the 1,800 English-speaking islanders to turn in their radio transmitters, official sources said in Buenos Aires. Authorities apparently were concerned that the equipment could be used for communicating with the advancing British fleet.

In another development, Buenos Aires military sources reported that Argentina had sown mines in the special operations zone it has declared around the Falklands, but it was not clear whether they had been laid on land or in the sea. (See page 8)

In London, Mrs. Thatcher's government was still studying a plea from a group of Falkland Islanders to be evacuated before hostilities break out. It was signed by 15 of the Falklands administrators and said to represent 500 of the inhabitants.



Abstract by Shakir Hassan, one of an innovative group of young Iraqi painters

Art that entertains as well as instructs

The Iraqi art exhibition now on at the Jordan National Gallery shows the fruits of a long and successful involvement by that

country's artists with the latest trends and innovations, writes Meg Abu Hamdan

MENTION THE WORK of the contemporary artists of Iraq in other Arab countries and you will generally receive the same response — that of deep respect. The appropriation and esteem these artists have earned over the years is mainly due to the fact that they have utilised favourably their long and well established background in modern art.

This background began in the 1930's, when the pioneering artists of Iraq were among the first in the Arab World to embrace the

concepts and styles that the artists in the West had been initiating. Two of the most active of these artists were Faik Hassan and Jawad Saleem, who together in 1939 founded the Institute for Fine Arts in Baghdad. Two years later the institute held its first exhibition. The aim of the contributing artists, even in those early days, was not to further their own work but to cultivate the Iraqi public's awareness of current trends, innovations and growth of their country's art.

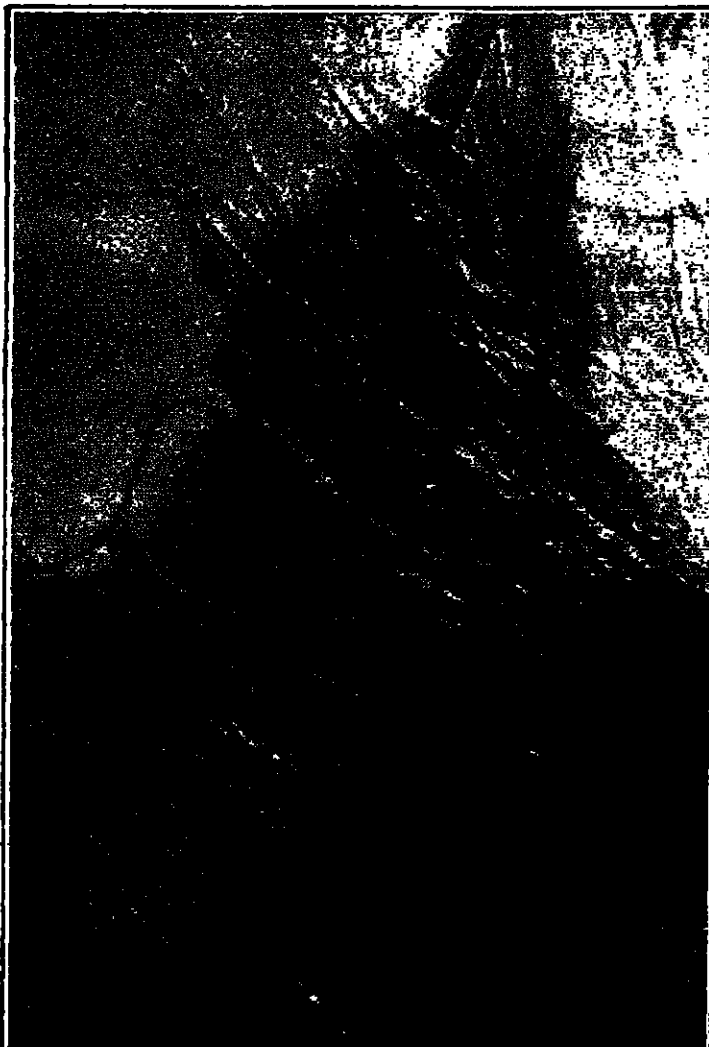
These same purposes are the

ones Iraqi artists still hold in 1982 — more than 40 years later. As Pierre Rossi says, "Iraqi painters of today seek not only to entertain but to instruct the people, who are the source of all true art". Some of the results of this quest to enlighten and interest can be seen over the next two weeks at the Jordan National Gallery, where an exhibition of the latest work of 31 contemporary Iraqi artists can be seen.

The pioneer Faik Hassan is still as active as ever. His solitary piece of work on exhibition is concerned

— like many of other works by the younger artists — with the social and political conflicts that inhabit his world so closely. Indeed Hassan's "The Yield" seems to epitomise the urgent need these Iraqi artists feel to express their concern over the animosities and hostilities they see daily all around them. But instead of using the others' less subtle forms of denunciation, Hassan employs a gentle symbolism which often carries a greater and more lasting impact.

His imagery, however, is not so subtle as to be obscure; and therefore all to see, in a style highly reminiscent of Miro, is a monster — its five-branched candelabra horns denoting its nationality and religion — whose gaping mouth, with its rows of sharp multi-coloured teeth, is about to snap on and consume the angular yellow bird that is winging down to pluck the barbed fruit. The powerful dark red-brown field of pure colour in which these figures float,



Oil painting by pioneer Leila Al Attar (detail)

combined with an overall simplicity, imprints the image on the mind — and therein lies the artist's strength.

Illusive innocence

Just as absorbing and subtle as this work by Hassan is "The Woman," by Leila Al Attar: another pioneer of Iraqi painting. At first glance this painting seems innocent. In soft browns, clouds of marsh mist rise from the distant linear horizon. The naked back of a woman stretches in transparent beiges across the foreground. Then, as one's gaze lingers, the painting takes on a menacing quality. No longer mist, the clouds become billowing smoke. The neutral beiges become the stiff colourless hues of death, while the skin of the figure itself becomes cracked and creased, defiled like an ancient weather-worn statue by the drips of brown that spill over its edges.

Among the best of the younger politically-minded artists, who have replaced the hidden feelings of anger and despair of the pioneering painters with a more brutal realism, are Saad Al Attar and Mohammad Mohraddin. Attar, in a strikingly gory piece entitled "Fighting for a Good Future", depicts a man whose naked vulnerability is heightened not only by the fact he is falling helplessly, but because he is more than naked. By revealing and emphasising his tendons, muscles, bones and bloody viscera, as in a detailed drawing from Gray's Anatomy, Attar has exposed the very soul of the figure and filled it full of anguish.

Although many of the younger Iraqi artists have concerned themselves with political commentary, there is another group, led by Rafi Nasiri, who have become increasingly interested in exploring new concepts in their art. Like Nasiri, both Shakir Hassan and Saadi Al Kaabi have used calligraphy extensively, in a loose and undisciplined way. With these floating shapes they have managed to produce from the ancient and traditional form of Islamic decoration a means of expression, that is both a new and more relevant — not only for the time, but for the Arab World as well.

Although these artists have in common an understanding that new art must grow out of the old traditions, any similarity ends there. Their styles are highly individual. It must have been Kaabi's massive rough-hewn figures that Pierre Rossi was thinking about when he wrote: "One can detect the influence of Sumerian art even in the most ultramodern of Iraqi painters, for example the certain timeless, claylike figures that look as though they had come straight out of the Flood", while in direct contrast to the slick application, clean lines and bright — almost artificial — colours of Nasiri are the thick sand-mixed impasto and streaky, sludgy colours of Shakir Hassan's abstract work.

Finally, standing out among the rest of the pieces is a work entitled "Calinness", by Mohammad Ali Shakir. Its off-centre composition, the echoing grid of quiet colours emphasising the solid heavy presence of the sitter, mark it as a work of lasting and real aesthetic pleasure.

Although not all the works at the exhibition are of the same quality as the ones mentioned, it is nevertheless an interesting collection representing a cross-section of the work now being done by most of Iraq's leading contemporary artists.



June Ritchie as Katherine in Cambridge Theatre Company's The Taming of the Shrew

'Most ambitious production brought to Jordan'

Shakespearean plot to wind its way into town

AMMAN (J.T.) — THE BRITISH COUNCIL, with the co-operation of the Department of Culture and Arts and the management of King Hussein Sports City, will present the Cambridge Theatre Company in William Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew* in the Palace of Culture at Hussein Sports City on Tuesday the 13th and Wednesday the 14th of April at 7 p.m.

This production of *The Taming of the Shrew* will be the most ambitious theatrical production which the British Council has ever brought to Jordan, according to Mr. Martin Savage of the British Council.

The Cambridge Theatre Company (CTC) is a touring theatre company, that travels extensively throughout Great Britain. In all, the CTC has played in 35 British towns, travelled over 7,000 miles in any one year, giving over 300 performances in 1981, and playing to a something in the region of 150,000 people during the year. At the beginning of 1981 the company took a tour of *Macbeth* and *Whose Life is it Anyway?* on tour to India with the British Council.

The CTC was formed when the Cambridge City Council, the Arts Theatre Trust and the Arts Council of Great Britain agreed jointly to subsidise a new company in 1969.

The Taming of the Shrew is the CTC's seventy-eighth production since its formation. This production has recently returned from the Hong Kong Festival and has just completed a successful British tour.

Unlike many theatre companies, the CTC does not have a permanent acting company; each play is cast individually, giving the widest choice of top actors and actresses to the public. Many top film, TV and stage stars have appeared with the CTC, including Dame Wendy Hiller, Sheila Hancock, Prunella Scales, Graeme Garden, William Rushton and Tom Conti.

The CTC won five major awards for its musical *Songbook* which transferred to London's West End. Seven other CTC shows have been in London recently including Eric Idle's new comedy *Pass the Butler* currently at the Globe Theatre. This record combined with the outstanding quality of all CTC shows, and the variety of production, has made it one of the leading companies to tour the U.K. at the moment.

The company has staged 14 world or European premiers in its 78 productions, including 2 children's plays, 4 musicals, as well as classic plays by writers such as George Bernard Shaw, Rattigan, Priestley, Henrik Ibsen, Anton Chekov, Tennessee Williams and, of course, William Shakespeare.

The Taming of the Shrew

Shakespeare drew from at least three separate sources for the story lines interwoven in his plot. The first theme of a drunkard transformed into a lord is as old as the tales from the Arabian Nights, and forms the basis of the Induction with Christopher Sly.

The second theme of the shrewish wife, Katherine, had long been established as a comic figure on the English stage, dating back to



Katherine is the perpetrator of the only violence in the play

her in the shape of the Wife of Bath. The official doctrine of Shakespeare's time, proclaimed by the Elizabethan Church in its Book of Homilies, was that woman is by nature inferior to man, and that the wife is therefore subject to her husband. Satirical pamphlets were issued on the subject of a wife's duties, and, as an offshoot, on the extravagant fashions in women's clothes. *The Taming of the Shrew* was Shakespeare's contribution to the topical debate.

The third theme — the Bianca/Lucentio relationship — was derived from a comedy called *I Suppositi*, or as translated by the Elizabethan author, George Gascoigne, *Supposes*. From this Shakespeare developed the plot of servant and wooer swapping identities: of Lucentio disguising himself to gain access to Bianca, and the problems that inevitably ensued.

Rights vs. Rites

Modern attitudes to women and marriage in the 1980s would perhaps reject the injustices to women made in *The Taming of the Shrew*. However, it is interesting to note that several contrasting opinions are to be found on the subject of Petruchio's "taming" of Kate.

The Victorians were quite frankly embarrassed by the play because it did not fit in with the more accepted, as distinct from the more prevalent, attitudes to women and to marriage current at the time.

George Bernard Shaw announced that it was "altogether disgusting to the modern sensibility". Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in his Introduction to the New Shakespeare edition, written in 1928, judged *The Taming of the Shrew* to be "primitive, somewhat brutal stuff and tiresome, if not positively offensive to any modern

cannot, whether for better or worse, easily think of woman and her wedlock vow to obey quite in terms of a spaniel, a wife and a walnut tree — the more you whip 'em the better they be."

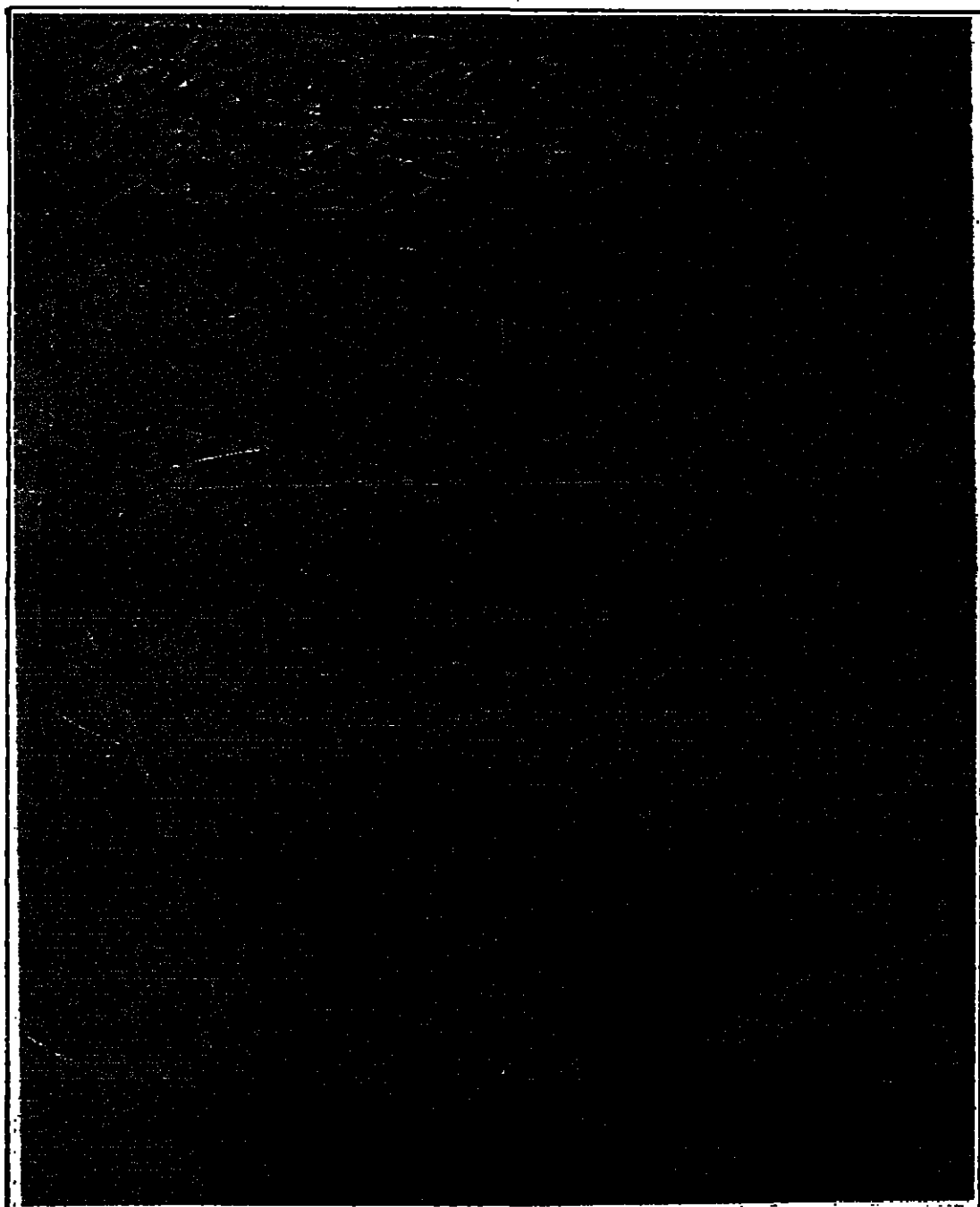
It is perhaps worth pointing out that the only violence to be found in the play is confined to Katherine who beats her sister Bianca, and slaps Petruchio's face.

On the other side, Anne Barton, in the American Riverside Shakespeare edition, tries to restore a sense of proportion by quoting some of the real punishments dealt to unruly wives, which more often than not included beatings and rape. She says of Petruchio that he was "far less an aggressive male out to bully a refractory wife into total submission, than a man who genuinely prizes Katherine, and, by exploiting an age-old and basic antagonism between the sexes, manoeuvres her into an understanding of his nature and also her own."

Probably one of the most interesting comments comes from the feminist, Germaine Greer, who finds the relationship between Kate and Petruchio far more acceptable than the subservient docility of Bianca. In her book *The Female Eunuch* she says: "The submission of a woman like Kate is genuine and exciting because she has something to lay down, her virgin pride and individuality: Bianca is the soul of duplicity..."

It has been argued that the criticism of the play lies in the misconstruing of women's rights, whereas what the audience generally delights in are the sexual rites. Whether admitted or not, there is probably nothing more stimulating than the tension that is built up in sexual conflict and anticipation.

The Taming of the Shrew will be directed by Richard Cottrell, designed by Saul Radomsky; music by



Saadi Al Kaabi is one of those who use Arabic calligraphy extensively

Jabal Al Qusour cleans up for summer



AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality Saturday started a week-long cleanliness campaign at Jabal Al Qusour. The campaign includes cleaning up streets, constructing pavements and painting curbs as well as planting decorative shrubbery,

installing traffic signs along streets and spraying insecticides. Taking part in the campaign, which is part of the municipality's preparations for the coming summer, will be male and female students from the local schools.

Iraqi deputy praises Jordan

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — The Iraqi people take pride in and deeply appreciate the Jordanian people's participation in the Gulf war against Iran, and laud the national stands of His Majesty King Hussein and his initiative in opening the door for volunteers in the Yarmouk Force to fight alongside Iraq in defence of the Arab Nation's rights and dignity. Iraqi National Council Deputy Speaker Sa'd Qasem Hammoudi was quoted as saying here Saturday.

He told a correspondent for the Jordan News Agency, Petra that Iraqi-Jordanian relations have been progressing, and wide scopes of bilateral cooperation in various fields have been achieved. Visits exchanged by leaders of Iraq and Jordan reflect the high degree of coordination and cooperation between the two countries in the best interest of both peoples and the Arab Nation at large, Mr. Hammoudi said.

Referring to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's message to the commander of the Iraqi fourth brigade at the battlefront, Mr. Hammoudi said that Iraq has been fighting for more than 18 months in defence of its rights and the Arab Nation's dignity. "Iraq has no intention of launching aggression against anybody, and has no ambitions in other countries' territory; nor is it intent on humiliating the Iranian people or its army," he explained.

No alternative to force

Iraq's policy, he said, has always been one based on good-neighbourliness, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and settling all issues by peaceful means. But, he said, the Iranian regime has been demonstrating its ambition to expand in Iraq and the Gulf region, and therefore it was necessary to repel this ambition. There was no alternative to the use of force to protect Iraqi cities and the Iraqi people from such ambition, he said.

Mr. Hammoudi said that the Iraqi armed forces still control five major Iranian towns, and numerous villages, covering a 25,000 square-kilometre area along a 1,200-kilometre front.

He scoffed at Iranian claims of victories. "The Iranians have tried to exploit Iraq's re-organisation of its forces along the front by claiming that they have achieved a big victory over Iraqi forces at a time when these forces are still occupying large stretches of Iranian territory," Mr. Hammoudi said.

"We will emerge victorious, but nevertheless we want peace. We will return Iranian territory to Iran in exchange for a recognition of our just right in our land and waters; with a pledge of no interference in our own affairs, and in return for Iran's abandoning its ideas of imposing hegemony and guardianship over Arab territory," he asserted.



Opening session of a pan-Arab seminar on development project implementation Saturday (Petra photo)

27 experts discuss implementation of Arab World development projects

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-week seminar on the implementation of economic and social development projects in the Arab World opened here on Saturday. The seminar is organised by the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) and the Kuwait-based Arab Institute for Planning.

AOAS Director-General Abd-

ullah Al Zubi, who opened the seminar, stressed the need to raise the standards of various Arab administrative organisations.

This type of seminar is held once a year to discuss subjects of interest to all governments and those in charge of planning and implementing projects throughout the Arab World, Dr. Zubi said.

The Kuwaiti Institute's Secretary-General Abdul Hadi Al 'Awadi also made a speech, outlining the aims of the seminar and stressing the importance of planning in national economy. Also addressing the session was Dr. Mohammad Saleh, the seminar's technical supervisor, who spoke about the gap between project designs and implementation. He called for the formulation of an advanced system for following up the implementation of Arab development projects.

Some 27 participants from 14 Arab states will present, discuss and exchange views and experiences on the concepts, principles and methods used in implementing projects, with a view to finding better means of accelerating them. Arab countries' methods of planning economic and social projects over the past two decades will also be reviewed at the seminar.

Exhibition, seminars, prizes planned on Postal Union Day

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications will open an exhibition of Jordanian stamps at the philatelists' club in Amman on Monday. The exhibition is being organised as part of Jordan's celebration of International Postal Union (IPU) Day, which falls on April 2.

The ministry has prepared a wide-ranging programme on the occasion, that includes seminars in various governorates, to enlighten the public on postal systems and their services to society. Directors of communications in various districts and governorates will be speaking about the Jordanian experiment in postal services and the ministry's projects to expand them and open post offices around the country.

The ministry is also due to issue commemorative stamps that will be circulated on the occasion. These will be of 10, 35, 40, 50 and 100 fils denominations. Also, Jordan Television will present a documentary on Arab Postal Union and Jordanian postal services.

The celebrations also include the distribution of prizes to the authors of the best essays on the Arab Postal Union's services.

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is offering two free tickets to Europe to the first and second winners in the essay competition.

Today's weather

Due to the presence of a khamisic depression, it will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with scattered rain. It will get cooler, and winds will be southwesterly moderate, becoming fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy and partly cloudy, with scattered rain, southerly fresh winds and rough seas.

| | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman | 13 | 22 |
| Aqaba | 15 | 27 |
| Deserts | 14 | 25 |
| Jordan Valley | 16 | 28 |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

District officers' course set for Aqaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will open an advanced administrative training course for district officers in Aqaba on April 24. Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Saturday. Programmes Director Ibrahim Al Tal was quoted as saying that 30 district officers will participate in the two-week course, organised by Yarmouk University. They will be lectured on decision-making, communication and human relations.

Team leaves for Milan trade fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in an international trade fair which will be held in Milan, Italy this month. Two senior officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mr. Nawras Khreisat and Mr. Ibrahim Al Dabbas, left for Italy Saturday to supervise work on the Jordanian pavilion. Jordan will display samples of various national products that will reflect the growth of the country's industrial sector.

18-day financial seminar begins

AMMAN (Petra) — An 18-day seminar on methods and purposes of financial analysis, monetary rates, project financing and inflation opened at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday. Taking part in the seminar, which is organised in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry, are 18 delegates from a number of government services.

RSS administrators learn about supply

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-week seminar on procurement and supplies was opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday. Participants in the seminar, organised in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration, are RSS administrative assistants and heads of procurement and supply divisions. They will be hearing lectures dealing with regulations and rules of budgeting, economic principles in purchasing materials and methods of storing and keeping control over stocks.

Jerash market restoration discussed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting was held recently at the office of Jerash District Officer Fayez Al 'Abbadi to outline a programme of restoration work on the Jerash public market. Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Saturday. It said a sum of JD 35,000 has been allocated for this job, and that a committee will soon start preparing lists of landlords and tenants prior to its implementation. The meeting was attended by Mr. Adib Burqan from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the Jerash social development department director, the Jerash Chamber of Commerce director, the Jerash antiquities inspector and the head of the Jerash Ladies Welfare Society.

Government accountants get training

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-week training course for accountants employed by government departments opened at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday. The 25 participants attending the course will receive advanced lectures on subjects connected with government accountancy, accountancy reporting and basic financial and economic principles.

Young artists' exhibition opens

AMMAN (Petra) — An exhibition of paintings by young Jordanian artists opened at the University of Jordan library Saturday. Acting University President Mahmoud Al Samra opened the exhibition, which includes 70 paintings by 22 artists. They present examples of the various schools of art.

Counsellors, supervisors discuss guidance



AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar of education supervisors and guidance counsellors opened at the Princess Alia Community College here Saturday. The main speakers at the opening session were Ministry of Education Secretary-General Thihni Ra'fat and Department of Education Director 'Izzat Jaradat, who outlined the

goals of the seminar and the need to provide students with proper counselling and guidance in cooperation with teachers and school administrators. The 65 participants in the seminar will be discussing working papers dealing with guidance and counselling.

Conference on English teaching starts

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali opened here Saturday a conference on Problems of Teaching English Language and Literature at Arab Universities.

Most Jordanian students face problems in learning English, and these problems arise in the first stages of learning, Dr. Majali said in a speech to the participants. He expressed the hope that the current conference will contribute towards a definition of the problems and difficulties facing students of English, and will find solutions.

The university has organised the conference in a bid to deal with problems facing Jordanian society, and to employ all means to promote the country's development and progress, Dr. Majali said.

Participants in the three-day conference discussed at today's session eight research projects dealing with programmes of English departments in Arab universities, the teaching of English

as a second language, linguistics, analysis of mistakes and methods of teaching and their problems. Over the coming two days, the conference will discuss another eight research projects submitted by the University of Jordan and dealing with the Jordanian experiment in teaching English.

A large number of English language teachers and professors at Arab and foreign universities are taking part in the conference.

AOAS to help 3 Gulf states with administration, systems

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) will help the governments of Kuwait, Oman and Bahrain to promote the work and administrative skills of their public organisations, according to AOAS Director-General Abdullah Zubi.

Speaking upon his return here Saturday at the end of a tour of the three Arab states, Dr. Zubi said that agreement has been reached for AOAS to draw up a civil service reorganisation plan in Kuwait and to offer consultancy to a number of Kuwaiti government departments.

In Muscat, Dr. Zubi held talks with officials of the civil service commission and a number of government ministries, connected with management training courses for their employees. It was agreed that AOAS will offer consultancy to Oman's ministries of education, oil and minerals and municipalities and lands, Dr. Zubi said.

While in Bahrain, Dr. Zubi met with officials for talks which resulted in agreement to hold three scientific seminars on organising and managing Bahraini projects.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Exhibition of Saudi paintings, at Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture.

* Contemporary Iraqi paintings, at the Jordan National Gallery.

Film

* Borsalino and Co., colour film sub-titled in Arabic (starring Alain Delon) at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.



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Women and higher education in the Middle East

The following is the first of a two part article prepared for the America-Middle East Educational and Training Services Inc., on the education of women in the Middle East. The writers, Samira Harfoush and Kathy Sullivan, are respectively AMIDEAST project director and assistant director, information and development services.

By Samira Harfoush and Kathy Sullivan

Before discussing the subject of women in higher education in the Arab World, it is necessary to provide a brief historical view of Arab education for both men and women. After centuries of neglect as a result of cultural and economic decline in the area, compounded by Western colonial impact in the 19th and 20th centuries, formal education systems in the Arab World have only recently begun to accommodate the larger part of the student age population at primary and intermediate levels. Only during the last decade have some Arab countries neared or achieved full primary school enrollments. Even in those countries which enacted compulsory education laws a generation ago, millions of children still lack access to any schooling at all.

Prior to the emergence of the area's new nation-states, formal education was open only to those few male elites who served in the colonial civil service. Education was also strictly class-specific. Some upper- and middle-class families permitted their daughters to be educated to provide them with cultural refinement. Limited education was available to lower-class women in areas such as religious instruction, embroidery, home economics, sewing and other crafts that could be practiced at home and which had some economic value.

Current Arab governments are attempting to deal with the legacy of educational neglect, widespread adult illiteracy and a shortage of educational facilities for a population which is growing at an annual rate of three per cent, more than half of which is under the age of fifteen. It is estimated that more than 80 per cent of the adult female population in most Arab countries are illiterate. The problem is particularly acute in rural areas.

Questions determining both

male and female students' access to education are:

Economic: the amount governments can allocate for investment in educational facilities and staffing;

Political: what kind of education to provide and for whom;

Social: the purpose of education, its value, status and use;

Family: which children are educated, to what extent, at what cost, and with what projected end.

The varying combinations of these factors account for some of the differences in educational opportunities in Arab countries. For example, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Gulf states are generally considered more socially conservative regarding women's role in society. On the other hand, they have more funds available to invest in education so that both male and female students benefit. Still, educated women's opportunities for using their training may be limited. Arab countries perceived by Americans as more liberal in encouraging their female population to participate in education and work may not have sufficient revenue to fully implement their policies through public educational programmes. Thus, females' access to and level of education may depend heavily upon family residence, finances and status.

History of women's education

Formal education for women in the Arab World is less than 200 years old. The first schools for girls were started in the early 19th century by missionaries in Lebanon, Egypt and Syria, followed by the establishment of national girls' schools towards the end of the century. Egypt was the first Arab country to pass compulsory education laws in 1933, and the first to extend these laws to women (but not until 1952, after independence). Only after enforcement of laws establishing free compulsory education laws did female enrollment approach male enrollment levels at the primary level. Egypt, again, was the first Arab country to open a secondary school for girls in Cairo in 1925. It had fewer than 40 students, all from upper-class families. Women were admitted to universities for

the first time in Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq in the 1930s.

Countries such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states that escaped colonialism and the educational activities of missionaries

formal education system; continued participation: the degree to which girls remain in the system compared to boys; content of education: the nature and purpose of education offered

education. Percentages of females to total student enrollments generally drop as the level of education increases, as shown in the accompanying table. However, emphasis on academic achievement tends to help only those women who remain in the education system because they can maintain the high grades by which places in the extremely selective universities are awarded.

Percentage of Females to All Students by Level of Education in the Arab World

| Country | 1965 | Primary Education 1976 | Secondary Education 1965 | 1976 | University Education 1965 | 1975 |
|---------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Algeria | 38% | 40% (1975) | 30% | 34% (1975) | 20% | 23% |
| Bahrain | 42 | 44 | 30 | 48 | 52 | 53 |
| Egypt | 39 | 38 | 29 | 33 (1975) | 21 | 30 (1976) |
| Iraq | 30 | 36 | 24 | 30 | 27 | 33 |
| Jordan | 42 | 47 (1979) | 28 | 41 (1979) | 32 | 38 (1979) |
| Kuwait | 43 | 47 | 37 | 45 | 48 | 57 |
| Lebanon | 43 | 46 (1972) | 40 | 43 (1972) | 18 | 25 (1971) |
| Morocco | 30 | 36 (1975) | 24 | 35 | 12 | 19 |
| Qatar | 41 | 47 | 18 | 46 | — | 57 |
| Saudi Arabia | 22 | 36 (1975) | 9 | 30 | 3 | 20 |
| Sudan | 35 | 37 | 22 | 32 | 7 | 16 |
| Syria | 32 | 40 | 22 | 30 | 17 | 25 |
| Tunisia | 34 | 40 | 28 | 35 | 18 | 26 |
| Libya | 28 | 47 | 14 | 36 | 8 | 16 (1974) |
| Yemen (North) | 21 | 30 (1974) | 23 | 21 (1975) | 27 | 18 |
| Yemen (South) | 5 | 11 | 5 | 12 (1975) | — | 10 |

had a later start in female education. Public education for a few girls started in Kuwait in 1936. Its neighbour, Saudi Arabia, did not make public education available to females until 1960.

Female student enrollment in each Arab country in all levels and types of education started to grow dramatically after World War II and it continues to expand. The number of female students increased from 1,018,000 in 1950 (30 per cent of all students at all levels) to 2,756,000 in 1960 (32 per cent of all students) to 8,383,000 in 1975 (36 per cent of all students). The number of girls receiving some type of education increased by more than 700 per cent in the 25-year period. The percentage of females to total student enrollments increased by only 6 per cent.

The major issues in discussing women's higher education are: access: the extent to which girls are able or permitted to enter the

to females; socioeconomic context: real and perceived opportunities for women to use their education in society.

Gaining access to a system that puts students through rigorous selection process has been a difficulty that tends to eliminate most rural and lowerclass students, especially females. This limited access to formal education restricts the benefits of modern education to mostly non-rural males from wide socioeconomic backgrounds and to middle- and upper class women.

Arab governments have made serious efforts to improve females' access to early phases of formal education in recent years through free compulsory education laws, increased school facilities, improved schedules, and special classes for late starters. However, girls are still under-enrolled compared to boys and discrepancies in enrollments tend to increase progressively in the higher levels of

Sex segregation

Sex segregation is the norm at all levels of public education, except in some nations' primary schools (this, to maximise utilization of school buildings) and at the university level. Saudi Arabia continues to practice sex segregation at all levels, including universities. Private schools are generally sex-segregated.

Social and religious beliefs and traditions play a very strong role in the allocation of resources for education at both the government and family levels. Priority is given to the education of males.

This is partially due to the strong career orientation of Arab education in a social context where males are perceived as family providers and the female work force remains limited. When a financial decision must be made regarding which family members have priority for education, the result is almost invariably in favour of males. It is very common for families to put money aside for the education of male family members. Females from families with greater resources may be educated in some wealthier Arab countries. However, education is increasingly seen as a means of upward social mobility by parents.

Patterns of Enrollment

The pattern of female enrollments is still concentrated in the humanities, social sciences, and

medical sciences, followed by education, where the ratio of women is significantly higher than in the natural or physical sciences. In 1975-76, women represented 71 per cent of all students in the humanities in Kuwait and 20 per cent in Libya, the highest and lowest figures for this field. Percentages of females compared to all students in Arab higher education, 1.7 per cent in humanities, 15.7 per cent in education, 1.7 per cent in fine arts, 6.1 per cent in law, 24.4 per cent in social sciences, 7.8 per cent in natural sciences, 4.7 per cent in engineering, 11 per cent in medical sciences (including nursing), and 5.5 per cent in agriculture.

All of Qatar's and most of Bahrain's female university students are enrolled in education. The next largest "female" field in nursing, which accounts for the bulk of Arab distaff participation in medical sciences. Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia and Syria have the highest female enrollment in these two fields. High enrollments in medical sciences can be attributed to these governments' attempts to improve health care and to their preference for having female patients treated by women nurses and doctors.

Egypt, Iraq, and Syria are the countries with the highest female enrollments in agriculture at the university level. In most cases, women do not choose agriculture but are assigned to it according to their scores in secondary education. Some countries have a surplus of graduate in this field. In Egypt, many women who graduated from the agricultural colleges prefer for personal and familial reasons to stay in cities — where their skills cannot be fully utilised — rather than move to rural areas.

The opportunities for employment that are available to educated women vary from country to country according to the society's degree of traditionalism and such factors as a surplus or shortage of workers in various fields. In most countries, women are still channelled into traditionally prescribed roles due to the persistence of sex stereotypes and despite the advertisement of professional women as symbols of change. More successful role models in a wider variety of fields are needed to assure women that professional careers reduce neither their social status nor their self-respect.

More importantly, education for women must be reformed to reflect the current and projected human resources needs of each country, so that once women have been educated, their knowledge and skills can contribute directly to national development. Some ambitious efforts are underway,

and given the enormous progress made in the past 20 years in opening the school doors to women, the future holds promise. In addition, women need to be better represented at levels of political and administrative power; thus, female participation in political life and the future of education for women are interdependent.

Islam for humanity

THE ISLAMIC conference organised by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation) comes at a singularly appropriate time, when the world is witnessing a revival of Muslim thought and a quest for the Muslim identity.

It is maintained by all Muslims that Islam is a faith appropriate for every time and place. But it is also realised that this applies to the principles while the applications thereof allow much scope for research, intellectual endeavours and modernisation.

What is needed at this time of Islamic revival is a mode of Muslim thought and a system of Islam that will remain progressive with, if not ahead of, the times we live in.

It is most regrettable that the stagnation that affected Muslim civilisation and culture not only caused Muslim countries to fall behind the rest of the world in the various fields of technology but it has also caused some loss in faith in old values and social systems.

No one would want to advocate a return to the old systems and ways of life verbatim; but at the same time, the answer cannot be the importation of other values and modes of life that have been developed in other societies with totally different backgrounds and consequently totally different needs. The answer can only be the development of Muslim values to bring them up to date with the requirements of 20th century life.

As the Al al-Bait Foundation hosts an impressive array of Muslim scholars, who are here to negotiate an even more impressive agenda, we can only wish them success in their long-term plan to purge Islam from the claims that are made against it and to restore to Muslims all over the world their dynamic and progressive role in serving the cause of humanity.

History will never forgive

AL RA'I: The Iranian regime imposed the war on Iraq 19 months ago; but when it discovered that war would not realise what it hoped for it hastened to declare that this war aimed only at regaining the lands occupied by the Iraqi forces. The Iranian media have been stressing this idea lately as if Iran had no other intentions against Iraq and all Arabs.

When the Iranian regime imagined it had caught its breath on the battlefield, it was not it embarrassed to refuse to recognise its international borders with Iraq. The Iranian president openly declared that there was no other force in the world more interested in Iraq's destiny than Iran. Thus Iran's false intentions have been exposed to reveal Iran's appetite for regional expansion by "exporting its revolution" to the neighbouring regions or by marching against them if their revolution fails to find a market.

This proves that the Iranian regime's denial of Iraq's legitimate rights to its land and water had been the beginning of the provocation and of Iranian expansion attempts. Iraq and Jordan

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

realised this fact from the very beginning. Iraq had no alternative but to defend its territories and Jordan did not hesitate to provide the Iraqis with support. Jordan also drew the attention of the Arabs to the reality of the danger resulting from the Iranian regime's practices.

The Arabs are face to face with the reality since Iran has ignored the efforts of mediation made by the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic countries to put an end to the war. Iran has revealed its ambition for expansion by refusing to recognise the international borders and by claiming that it is responsible for the destiny of Iraq. Therefore, history will never forgive those who are supporting the Iranian aggression.

Their minds on destruction set

AL DUSTOUR: A new Israeli attempt to destroy the Holy Aqsa Mosque was foiled on Friday when a large explosive charge was

discovered and defused. This is neither the first nor will it be the last attempt made by Israel to destroy Al Aqsa and to transgress on Islamic and Christian holy places. In 1968 Israel attempted to burn down Al Aqsa. It arrested the man responsible for the crime but released him after a mock trial. This was followed by a series of attacks against worshippers and the looting of Christian churches while Israel closed its eyes to the theft of Virgin Mary's Crown from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

These crimes speak of the deep-rooted hostility harboured by the Zionists and by the Zionist ideology against the Muslim and Christian religions. This Zionist hatred for Islam and Christianity has been enhanced by blind fanaticism and racism which make coexistence and understanding with the racist Zionist entity impossible. This ethnic and religious fanaticism has been evident in Israel's practices and in the acts of the so-called Israeli extremists who attack Muslim and Christian holy places. Gangs like Gush Emunim are responsible for the attack against the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Birah, and Israel sends these gangs to occupy the settlements it is establishing in the occupied Arab territories. Israel arms these gangs and encourages them to shoot down Arab citizens.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran
4:50 Emergency
5:00 Space Stars
5:40 Feature Film for Children
6:15 Animals Kingdom
6:25 Merlin and Hazy
7:00 Programme Review
7:10 Sports
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Documentary
10:15 Arabic Series
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Documentary
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Focus
9:10 Something in Theatre
10:00 News in English
10:15 Flamingo Road

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Focus
9:10 Something in Theatre
10:00 News in English
10:15 Flamingo Road

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newdesk 04:30 A World of Wind and Brass 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30 The English idyl 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Sarah and Company 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 08:30 World News; British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 The Art of Julian Bream 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Command Performance 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Good Books 13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony Martin Request Show 14:30 It Makes Me Laugh 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:30 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:30 Reflections 17:45 Sportscall 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 25 Years of Laugh 19:15 The Moon and Sixpence 19:30 Darwinism Today 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 The Pantomime 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News; 22:09 Science in Action 22:48 Reflections 23:00 Sports 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Conductor's Gallery

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
05:00 The Breakfast Show: 16:15 Special English Feature: People in America 16:30 Music USA: Standards 17:00 News and Newscasts (USA) 17:15 Critique Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in America"

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92203-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah (SV)
9:40 Beirut
10:10 Riyadh (SV)
11:05 Jeddah (SV)
11:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis
17:00 Athens
17:10 Paris
17:30 Paris, London
17:45 New York, Vienna
17:50 Brussels, Geneva
18:00 Cairo
19:10 Athens, Zurich (SR)
19:30 Rome
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LFI)
21:55 Beirut
23:45 Baghdad
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

2:30 Cairo
6:40 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
8:30 London (BA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:30 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt

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Amman 38730
Wajih Barakat 77636
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IRBID:
Fakhri Haddad 3409

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Adnan 49445
Ya qutub 21370
Al Quds 75002
Miqdad
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American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37468
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24990
Jabal Hussein 24990
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 64-628
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Asrafbeh 75361
Armenian Catholic Church Asrafbeh 71331
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsat 63049
St. Aphram Church (Syrian Orthodox) Asrafbeh 71751

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:46
Sunrise 5:10
Dhuhr 11:37
Asr 3:13
Maghrib 6:03
Isha 7:27

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 37169
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 102.2/102.8
Lebanese pound 70.9/71.4
Syrian pound 54.5/54.9
Iraqi dinar 640.6/648.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1220.2/1225
Egyptian pound 327.3/330.8
Qatari riyal 96.5/96.6

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92265/92266
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

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Marrow (large) 200
Cucumber (small) 150
Cucumber (large) 180
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Sweet Pepper 600
Cabbage 100
Onions (dry) 160
Green onions 100
Garlic 80
Coconut (pieces) 100
Beans 330
Baznasas 260
Baznasas (Maksumas) 225
Asr 360
Peas 550
Garlic 500
Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds 480

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 95.795/9.5
Omani riyal 1010/1015
U.S. dollar 350/352
U.K. sterling 614.1/617.8
W. German mark 144.5/145.4
Swiss franc 176.3/177.4
French franc 55.5/55.8

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22899
Cablegram or telegram 18

MARKET PRICES

Broads (local) 170
Potatoes (local) 130
Potatoes (imported) 120
Apples (Golden) 260
Apples (Double Red) 260
Apples (Starkins) 260
Lemons 230
Oranges (Shamouti) 200
Oranges (Valencia) 160
Cauliflowers (white) 210
Carrot 160
Turnips 150
Beet 150
Lettuce (a head) 70
Radish 150
Sage 200
Chard 150
Parsley 70
Grapefruit 130
Apples (American) 520

الجزيرة

Conflict with Britain puts Argentina in economic dilemma

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A prospect of conflict with Britain has thrown major new question marks over Argentina's economy, already racked by big debts abroad and the world's highest rate of inflation at home.

The government, private investors and housewives are still struggling to come to grips with what war could mean for a country living under a tough official austerity programme.

Since Argentina seized the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands eight days ago, many savers have pulled their money out of fixed-term deposits to find new ways of hedging against economic uncertainty.

Many people who queue outside banks to withdraw their savings immediately rush to the supermarkets to stock up on food. Banking sources say the buyers are not just looking to outlast a possible naval war with Britain, but also hope to use food as a way of investing their spare cash.

Sardines and spaghetti are favourite items, but hoarding has not become a major problem.

Argentina's inflation rate is now estimated at almost 150 per cent — the world's highest but comparatively modest compared with levels of between 700 and 1,000 per cent before the military takeover in 1976.

The U.S. dollar has been trading at more than 15,000 to the peso on the black market this week compared with its official rate of 11,700, banking sources said.

While the public worries over how to protect its savings, the government is concerned that its dispute with Britain might deny it access to international money markets, where Argentina must

borrow several million dollars this year to ensure its economic survival.

The country owes about \$34 billion to foreign banks, of which about half was raised in London. Argentina will have to pay \$7.2 billion in interest and capital repayments on that debt this year and desperately needs further loans to ensure that it does not default.

Although the government suspended payments to British banks after Britain froze Argentine assets in Britain, it has been careful to order the continued payment of money due to non-British banks, taking part in syndicated loans to Argentina.

Argentina is anxious to retain the confidence of the international banking community in order to avoid any drying up of loans and a steep rise in the interest rates it has to pay.

Businessmen say they are worried that the British warships mov-

ing towards the South Atlantic might impose a blockade on ports. This would stop Argentina exporting its bumper grain and oilseed crop, its main source of foreign exchange.

About 20 ships now are loading grain, mostly sorghum and maize, in Argentine ports and 20 more are waiting to berth.

Most of this is destined for the Soviet Union, which bought 77 per cent of Argentina's 20 million tonnes of grain exports in 1981. Grain dealers expect Moscow to buy a similar amount this year.

The islands crisis also threatens to wreck the military government's economic austerity policy.

Economy Minister Roberto Alemann had ordered a 10 per cent cut in the military budget from last year's defence spending of \$5.1 billion. But on Wednesday he announced the creation of a special fund to pay for the defence of the Falklands.

Asian countries receive \$1b Arab loans

KUWAIT (R) — The eight main Arab-dominated development funds signed loan agreements worth more than \$2.5 billion last year, up 25 per cent from 1980, according to Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development figures published Saturday.

The biggest share, one billion dollars, or 40 per cent of the total, went to Asian countries and \$853 million, or 34 per cent, to Arab countries, the Kuwait-based Arab fund's co-ordination secretariat said.

African countries received \$574 million and other countries 90 million.

U.S.-EEC agricultural policy dispute may end in major trade war, Lyng warns

WASHINGTON — Disputes between the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) over agricultural policy may soon erupt into a full-scale trade war, a senior U.S. Agriculture Department official warned Friday.

Deputy Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng, who just completed two weeks of talks with government and private trade experts in five European nations, told reporters of the growing trade tensions.

"The alternative to some settlement would be a trade war. At this point, it appears they are not taking any action that would be aimed at avoiding such a thing," he said.

"We are clearly on a collision course. Either the United States or the European community has to modify their policies," Mr. Lyng said.

The U.S. administration has pushed a hard-line stance against the common market's agricultural policy, lodging a number of international trade complaints over community's large subsidies and exports of farm products to world markets.

Mr. Lyng expressed disappointment at the probability the EEC will give in to pressure from farmers and probably raise price supports by an average of more than 10 per cent.

He said the increase runs contrary to the pledge of common market officials eventually to bring their agricultural prices down to prevailing world market levels.

The proposed price increase for European farmers comes at a time when world agricultural prices are slumping, he said.

Without a programme to control agricultural production, the price increases will spur greater production and more use of costly export subsidies in Europe to get rid of the surpluses on world markets, Mr. Lyng said.

He also warned of "severe consequences" if the European economic community goes ahead with a proposal to place a tariff quota on imports of corn-gluten feed, which comes mainly from the United States.

Lego of Denmark hammers recession

50 million children enjoy Lego building bricks

By Christopher Follett
Reuter

BILLUND, Denmark — In the fickle world of toys, Lego, which makes plastic building blocks, has beaten the recession and is expanding to rival Denmark's traditional exports.

In a country where most firms have less than 100 workers, Lego employs 2,400, most of them at its headquarters at Billund.

Lego exports 98 per cent of its total output. It is ranked amongst the fastest developing and most efficient enterprises in Denmark and sales last year were up 29 per cent despite poor trading conditions.

Lego building blocks, brightly coloured interlocking plastic bricks, are sold in 130 countries and more than 50 million children play with them, according to company statistics.

The Lego group does not pub-

lish details of its turnover or accounts for competitive reasons, but a recent analysis by the reliable Danish business magazine Management put the firm's 1980 pre-tax profit at 400 million crowns (\$50 million), with a net capital of more than 1.2 billion crowns (\$150 million).

The magazine said that since the 1973 oil crisis Lego had gone from strength to strength, registering annual increases in turnover of up to 20 per cent and doubling profits in recent years.

Lego now ranks among the 10 most profitable industrial operations in Denmark.

About 70 per cent of Lego's production goes to West Europe and 20 per cent to the United States, where sales increased by 29 per cent last year.

Sales to Britain and France also increased last year, while the Japanese and Australian markets grew by about 35 per cent.

West Germany remains the largest market for Lego bricks.

Lego has just set up a new sales company in Singapore, its 17th outside Denmark. The group also has five factories abroad, three in Switzerland, one in West Germany and one in the United States.

Lego's main products are its basic boxes and production sets of plastic bricks, with space Lego and train sets among recent successes. The group also produces construction boxes for kindergartens.

Lego was started by master carpenter Ole Kirk Christiansen, who designed and sold wooden toys in the depressed 1930s.

He ran his business from Billund, a village on the Jutland Heath some 50 kilometres from the North Sea port of Esbjerg.

Today the third generation of the family runs the group from its headquarters at Billund, now a thriving community of 2,500 people, 60 per cent of whom work for Lego.

LegoLand, opened in 1968, is one of Denmark's main tourist attractions and is visited by a million tourists every year.

The 10 hectare park area is filled with mini towns, fishing villages, dolls houses and fairytale tableaux, all built with Lego bricks.

One of the main attractions is Legoredo, Lego's own version of the wild west, which is dominated by a 12-metre high model of the Mount Rushmore Monument in South Dakota. The heads of four American presidents are made out of 1.5 million Lego bricks.

TV to link U.S. businessmen, Egyptian officials

WASHINGTON — More than 200 American businessmen will be able to discuss investment opportunities in Egypt with officials in Cairo April 15 via a first-of-its-kind closed-circuit television exchange, according to an announcement from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

OPIC president Craig A. Nalen said the TV exchanges, dubbed Telemission, "marks the first step in a new approach to the overseas investment process."

"It will bring more than 200 (U.S.) businessmen into direct contact forum for the direct exchange of ideas to provide better understanding of Egypt and the opportunities it offers," Mr. Nalen said.

The TV link, made possible by a network of satellites marks the first time this technology has been used to explore American investment in another country.

U.S. President Reagan and Egyptian President Mubarak have indicated they will participate in the event.

Telemission is co-sponsored by OPIC, a U.S. government agency designed to stimulate private American investment in developing countries, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNIDO's charter is to promote and accelerate the industrialisation of developing countries, and UNDP's efforts focus on promoting higher standards of living and economic growth throughout the world.

The American participants will gather in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston and locations in New York. The Egyptians will assemble in Cairo.

As a follow-up to Telemission, OPIC will lead an investment mission to Egypt June 11-18 according to Mr. Nalen. The mission will be co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

"We believe that with the benefit of this (telemission) exchange U.S. executives interested in the available opportunities will utilise the June mission to make an on-the-spot assessment of the key factors related to the final investment decision," Mr. Nalen said.

He said that American mission participants will be selected on the basis of their companies' areas of operation and Egypt's priorities for investment in critical areas. Egypt has named food production and processing, health and medical products and construction materials as areas of most immediate need.

Mr. Nalen said U.S. mission participants will meet with U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton and his staff, with Egyptian government officials concerned with foreign investment and with Egyptian business executives who are interested in the possibility of joint venture with American businessmen.

— NESA

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SPORTS



Mrs. Odette Atalla en route to the ladies singles title

Odette Atalla clinches singles title

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 1982 finals of the Jordan Tennis Open were held at the Sports City Friday under the patronage of Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar.

Winners of the ladies singles was Odette Atalla, Hani Al Ali won the men's singles, Mohammad Al 'Udwan and Hala Zureiqat won the mixed doubles and Tawfiq and Abdullah Al Khalil won the men's doubles.

At the end of the matches the Jordanian

Tennis Federation held a party at the Al Hussein Youth City to honour the players and their guests.

Her Highness Princess Alia who attended the matches shared Mr. Abu Nowar in presenting the trophies to the winners.

Also attending the matches were Prince Ghazi, Mr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz, the federation's president and Al Hussein Youth City Director Isam Arida.

Navarette title fight delayed

LAS VEGAS (R) — The world boxing council junior lightweight title fight between champion Rolando Navarette of the Philippines and Rafael Limon of Mexico, scheduled for Las Vegas on April 24, has been indefinitely delayed because the champion is ill, the promoters said Saturday.

Navarette reportedly has a severe respiratory congestion and will not be able to train for approximately three weeks.

The champion, who lives in Hawaii, discovered the seriousness of his illness this week, a spokesman for the promoters said.

Chinese TV to broadcast World Cup

PEKING (A.P.) — Chinese television will provide extensive coverage of the World Cup soccer tournament in Spain June 13-July 11, the Shanghai newspaper Liberation Daily reports.

China's central television has bought Chinese broadcasting rights for the tournament, and will show hour-long special reports each day, plus prompt telecasts of the semifinals and finals, the paper added.

It said there was wide demand among Chinese viewers to see the tournament.

China narrowly missed qualifying for the World Cup finals.

Liverpool thrashes Manchester City, strides towards League title

LONDON (R) — The English League soccer championship took on a more familiar look Saturday as mighty Liverpool moved five points clear at the top with a crushing 5-0 victory at Manchester City.

It was Liverpool's ninth successive League victory and close challengers such as Ipswich, Southampton, Swansea and Manchester United, all of whom have enjoyed spells at the top, will find them difficult to dislodge.

Having taken over the leadership for the first time this season just eight days ago, Liverpool will guard their position as jealously as a ravenous dog with a bone.

Goals by Sammy Lee, Craig Johnston, Alan Kennedy, Ian Rush and Phil Neal, from a penalty, left Liverpool with 66 points from 33 games and they must now be odds on favourites to lift the title for the fifth time in seven years.

Ipswich remained second but lost ground when they were beaten 1-0 at Tottenham, leaving them on 61 points. Former Liverpool goalkeeper Ray Clemence did his old team mates a favour by saving a penalty from John Wark in the 53rd minute.

Swansea moved third, another point adrift, but they could only manage a 1-1 draw at West Ham.

Southampton remained on 59 points but slipped to fourth place

when they went down 3-0 at home to Aston Villa. The long-time leaders have now lost touch with Liverpool.

Northern Ireland defender Chris Nicholl set Southampton on the road to defeat when he put through his own goal in the 50th minute. And Villa secured all three points when Ken McNought and Tony Morley hit the target near the end.

Liverpool, still smarting at their defeat by Bulgaria's CSKA Sofia

in the European Cup, took only eight minutes to move ahead against Manchester City.

City captain Kevin Bond fouled Kenny Dalglish 30 metres out and Little Sammy Lee stepped up to lash a superb free-kick past the despairing arms of Joe Corrigan high into the net.

Another indiscretion cost City the second goal shortly before half-time when teenage defender Tommy Caton pulled down Ian Rush as he raced in on goal.

England fullback Phil Neal calmly tucked away the resultant penalty.

Corrigan was the busiest man on the field after the interval, although he spent most of his time retrieving the ball from the back of the net. Johnston added the third in the 58th minute. Kennedy netted from long-range 60 seconds later and Rush took the tally to five 17 minutes from time.

Ipswich watched their title challenge slip away in the 53rd minute. Clemence bundled Ipswich striker Alan Brazil to the ground but the England star redeemed himself by pulling off a great save from Wark's spot kick.

Hodde then added to Ipswich's misery by snatching the winner nine minutes from time.

Tottenham, still chasing the English F.A. and European Cup-Winners' Cups, are now 12 points behind Liverpool with four games in hand.

Swansea looked poised to take over second place when they led West Ham 1-0 with two minutes remaining. But they had to be content with one point in the end when Paul Goddard struck to equalise Robbie James' 33rd minute opener.

Fifth-placed Manchester United were involved in a six-goal thriller at Everton. United took the lead on three occasions but the talented young Everton side hit back each time.

Arsenal remained sixth on 55 points, one behind United, when they lost 2-1 at Brighton.

Celtic midfielder Tommy Burns boosted his chances of a place in Scotland's World Cup squad with a brilliant display against arch rivals Rangers.

Burns masterminded both goals in a 2-1 victory which leaves Celtic well clear in the Premier League race.

Celtic went ahead inside a minute when Burns set Don Sullivan free with an inspired pass. Sullivan hammered the ball low and hard across the Rangers' goal and teenage striker Danny Craigan provided the finishing touch.

Burns struck again four minutes into the second half when his beautifully flighted free-kick left defender Tom McAdam a simple header from close range.

Rangers pulled one back through Derek Johnstone near the end.

Celtic have 42 points from 27 games, seven points more than Aberdeen who won 3-0 at Hibernian. Rangers are third with 34 points.

Vilas defeats Clerc, moves to final

MONTE CARLO (A.P.) — Argentine Guillermo Vilas moved into the finals of the \$300,000 Monte Carlo Grand Prix tennis tournament for the third consecutive year with a 7-6, 7-5 victory Saturday over his nemesis and compatriot Jose-Luis Clerc.

Vilas, the no. 2 seed, now meets the winner of the other semifinal match between top seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and France's Yannick Noah, the no. 6 seed who upset Bjorn Borg in the quarterfinals.

The title match of this major clay court tournament will be played Sunday, with a winner's purse of \$60,000 and a runner's-up cheque for \$30,000.

The 29-year-old Vilas, ranked fourth, needed two hours and 50 minutes to oust Clerc, a 23-year-old ranked fifth.

Clerc, seeded third, missed an amazing seven set points in the first set before Vilas took the tie-breaker 8-6.

It was Vilas' ninth career victory over Clerc in 12 professional encounters. Their latest match was marked by long rallies—sometimes as many as three dozen on a single point.

Cultural extravaganza to accompany World Cup action in Spain

MADRID (R) — World Cup fans flocking to Spain this summer are likely to see more than they bargained for when they set out to support their teams.

The Kuwait National Ballet, chess champion Anatoli Karpov, Oxford and Cambridge boat races and the Rolling Stones rock group are just a few of the attractions offered in a cultural and sporting

extravaganza accompanying the football World Cup in the 14 Spanish host cities.

The head of the organising committee, Raimundo Saporta, called the events a "parallel World Cup," adding: "This is the first time a World Football Cup has been accompanied by a cultural programme in the Olympic tradition of ancient Greece."

Announcing the launch of the programme, he said: "Traditionally, the host country in the Olympics used the event to exhibit its customs, lifestyles, art and culture."

Regional dance and singing groups will perform at match venues and local dishes will be served. In addition, many visiting countries are expected to bring folklore groups.

Also in the Olympic tradition, the events will not be confined to one sport.

Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg will play American Jimmy Con-

ners in an exhibition match: "Spain's basketball team will take on a selection of American professionals: Jack Nicklaus of the U.S. will face top European Severiano Ballesteros of Spain on the golf course: "And Barcelona's Montjuich course will be the scene of a 24-hour motorcycle race."

Other attractions will include orchestras from Spain, London and Leningrad, pop singer Julio Iglesias, opera tenor Placido Domingo, a traditional Spanish bull run and the youth training group of the Soviet Union's world famous Bolshoi Ballet.

IOC chief continues Asian tour

TOKYO (R) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), arrived here Saturday for a four-day visit on the last leg of his Asian tour to promote international friendship through the Olympic movement.

Mr. Samaranch flew into Tokyo from Seoul, where the 1988 Summer Olympics will be held, after visiting North Korea, China, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan.

In Tokyo he will meet Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Education Minister, Heiji Ogawa.

Stadler, Strange lead Masters golf

AUGUSTA, Georgia (R) — Craig Stadler and Curtis Strange took over the lead after the second round of the Masters golf tournament Saturday with even-par totals of 144 on a course that got tougher as the day wore on.

The 6,905-yard Augusta national course was the real winner of the day. A stiff breeze and fast greens caused headaches even for the better players.

Stadler's second round 69 was equalled by Tom Watson and Tom

Kite while strange managed a 70. Kite held third place on 145, one ahead of defending champion Watson, five-times champion Jack Nicklaus, and past titleholders Severiano Ballesteros of Spain and Ray Floyd.

Nicklaus was the first round leader with a 69, which he completed Saturday morning after heavy rain stopped play Friday. But in the afternoon, as the wind freshened he five-putted three times for a 77.

Stadler, who at one time was seven strokes behind Nicklaus, said he never worried about whether he could catch up. "The way the wind was blowing, you knew the course was going to catch up to a lot of guys," he remarked.

Stadler, the number two money winner this year, was expected to do well in the Masters, but the showing of strange was something of a surprise. He has won three events in his career, but this year is only 21st on the money list.

"It's amazing how quick it can turn around," Strange told reporters. "You go from being the worst player in the world to leading the Masters."

Kite, normally the most consistent of players, had eight birdies, three bogeys and a double-bogey in his 69. Ballesteros moved into contention on his 25th birthday thanks to superb play on the greens, his 29 putts being his lowest of the year.

China seeks change of world softball venue

PEKING (R) — China called on the International Softball Federation (ISF) Saturday to move the World Women's Softball Championships scheduled to be held in Taiwan next July to another country.

The New China News Agency said China had sent a message to Don Porter, the General Secretary of the ISF, supporting a Japanese proposal that the games be re-located.

This was because the Taiwanese softball authorities insisted on using the flag and national anthem of the nationalist-ruled island, symbols which are unacceptable to Peking, it said.

China has frequently expressed its eagerness to send a team to the games in July, which would be the first mainland delegation to visit

Taiwan since the Communist victory in 1949.

But it has also expressed strong opposition to Taiwan's plans to fly the nationalist flag, and has said that if any flag is used at the tournament it must be that of the People's Republic.

Saturday's Chinese message criticised Mr. Porter for having "neither refused nor negated" Taiwanese plans to use nationalist symbols.

It said "there is no absolute assurance against the hoisting of Taiwan's so-called national flag and playing of Taiwan's so-called national anthem."

"Therefore, we fully support the proposal of the Japanese Softball Association regarding the relocation of the fifth World Women's Softball Championship."

"It is our hope that the ISF immediately make a decision on the relocation of the championship," the message said.

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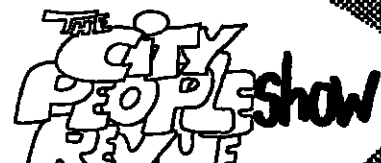
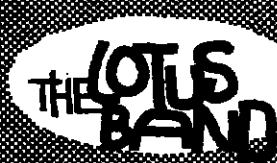
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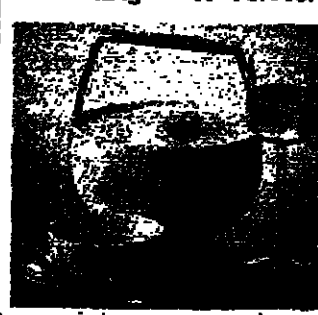


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هكذا عندنا السفر

Service with smile for just one month

By Roger Crabb
Reuter

before the campaign started:

— Revival of Lei Feng group (a sort of boy scout movement) whose aim is to carry out good deeds for others;

— Slovenly students at the capital's aeronautical engineering institute who are now cleaning their buildings;

— A group of seven-year-old pupils who shamed their lazy big brothers and sisters by cleaning floors for them.

China Daily said service in shops, restaurants and hotels was changing for the better, "with more smiles on faces, polite answers and more patience."

One Canton store even saw its turnover rise by half in the first two weeks of the courtesy campaign.

A young shop assistant was quoted as saying: "It's terribly exhausting to be at my best all the time."

But another is reported to have said: "I found that when I smile at my customers, they smile back. It makes life pleasanter and it's beginning to come naturally."

In the countryside, China Daily said, "the campaign resulted in more manure for the fields and tree-planting helping to beautify villages."

A group of Western travellers who recently visited the Shanghai area and missed their train connection because of a booking error received free room and board in a good hotel and profuse apologies from their guide.

"Maybe civic virtues month is here to stay," one U.S. tourist said.



British stamps honour youth organisations

The Scouts — the world's most famous youth movement — celebrates its 75th anniversary this year and is featured on this special set of stamps commemorating youth organisations. The stamps were issued by Britain's Post Office on March 24. The 15p depicts the Boys' Brigade; the 19p value features the Girls' Brigade; the 26p shows members of the Scout movement and the 29p represents the Guides and Brownies. The Boys' Brigade is the oldest uniformed voluntary boys' organisation in the world and was founded by William Alexander Smith in Glasgow, Scotland. There are 184,000 members in the U.K. and more than 400,000 in other countries. In 1965, three different girls' organisations combined to form the Girls' Brigade, in which members are encouraged to be honest, helpful, and loyal to the brigade company and church. Today there are 165,000 members. The 125th anniversary of the birth of Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scouts' movement, is also celebrated this year. There are some 15 million Scouts around the world with about 650,000 in the U.K. From the earliest days groups of girls called themselves Scouts and later Baden-Powell's sister, Agnes, organised them into a movement called the Guides. There are 300,000 Guides and Brownies in the U.K. and millions worldwide. The 30mm x 41mm stamps were designed by Britain's Brian Sanders and printed by Harrison and Sons (High Wycombe) Ltd., in photogravure.

— London Pictures Service

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

English Services

PALM SUNDAY

8 a.m. Holy Communion
12 noon Morning Prayer
6:30 p.m. Evening Prayer

HOLY WEEK

Monday, Thursday - 8:15 p.m.
Good Friday - 6 p.m.

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If you are looking for beauty, art, and the ITALIAN taste for furniture and interior decorations for homes, offices, hotels, you can arrange a meeting with the experts of MOBEX, THE ITALIAN SPECIALISED CO.

Between April 13 and 22. For details and appointments call 811533, daily between 4-6 p.m.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN OF AMMAN

will hold their meeting on Monday, April 12, from 4-6 p.m. at the Marriott Hotel. All Americans and wives of Americans are welcome.

From Amman Water and Sewerage Authority TO AMMAN WATER SUBSCRIBERS

In order to facilitate water consumption payments and to save subscribers time and effort, the Authority intends to accept payments by cheques through post office boxes.

Therefore, the Authority requests all subscribers who have private post boxes and would like to follow this payment method, kindly to inform the Authority in writing, mentioning in the letter the full name, subscription number and the post box number.

Amman Water & Sewerage Authority
P.O. Box 2412
Amman, Jordan

ANNOUNCEMENT

FROM THE CENTRAL BANK OF JORDAN

The Central Bank of Jordan announces a tender for buying a computer system that will service the different departments of the bank.

Representatives of computer companies who wish to submit proposals concerning this tender are requested to obtain the required hardware specifications and tender terms from the procurement division for an unrefundable amount of J.D. 50.

Proposals are to be submitted in English in sealed envelopes to the procurement division not later than 1 p.m. on Thursday, May 27, 1982.

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPTIL
LAHCK
EXGONY
REQUIV



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Saturday's Jumbles: ARRAY PIPER SECOND BUSHSEL
Answer: What she said baking a good dessert was—EASY AS PIE

THE BETTER HALF.

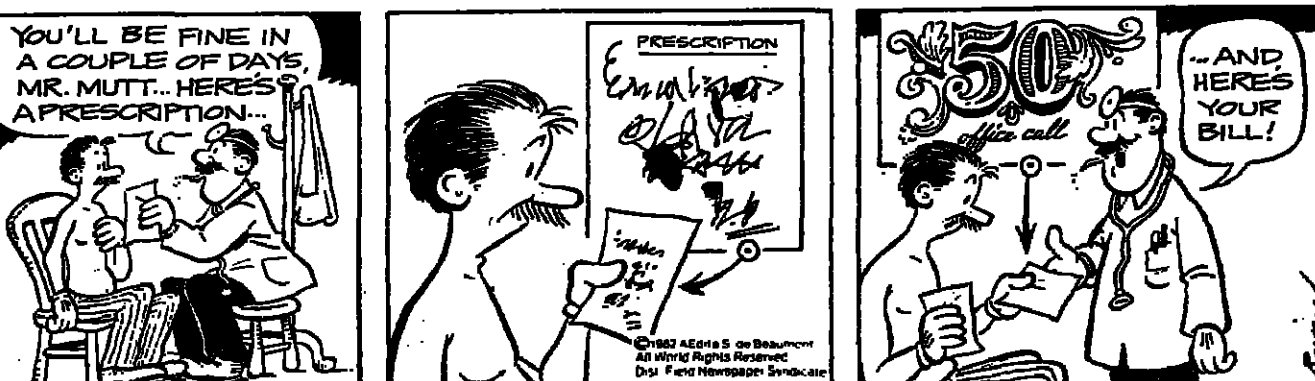
By Vinson



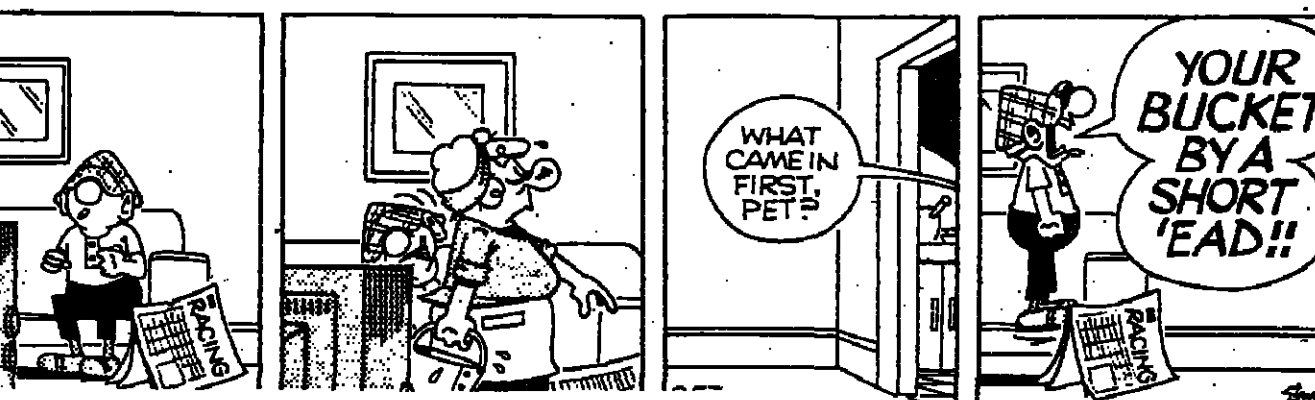
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APR. 11, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is fine for engaging in favorite hobbies, amusements and other pleasures, while in the evening only serious and well-organized activities can be beneficial.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take no undue risks where recreation is concerned early in the day. Enjoy outside affairs by using clever methods.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Meeting persons of mixed backgrounds can prove interesting today. Take it easy tonight and restore your energies.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Any responsibilities you have can now be handled in a most intelligent fashion. Be more cheerful in your activities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) The day can be a most fascinating one visiting friends and relatives. Take no risks with your reputation.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have much personal work to do now so postpone outside recreation for today. Be more optimistic about the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put your finest talents to work in the afternoon and impress others favorably. Show more special devotion to loved one.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Look over your environment and take steps to make it more functional and charming. Improve your appearance.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good day to enjoy the company of good friends. Be more willing to go along with their views and gain their goodwill.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take time to study financial matters and plan to have greater abundance in the future. Express happiness.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Analyze your true ambitions and make plans to achieve them. Live according to your true philosophy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Quietly plan how to gain the personal aims that's most important to you. Rest tonight and renew your energies.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Permit your friends to show you a good time today which can open up new vistas of fun to you. Smile more and be happy.

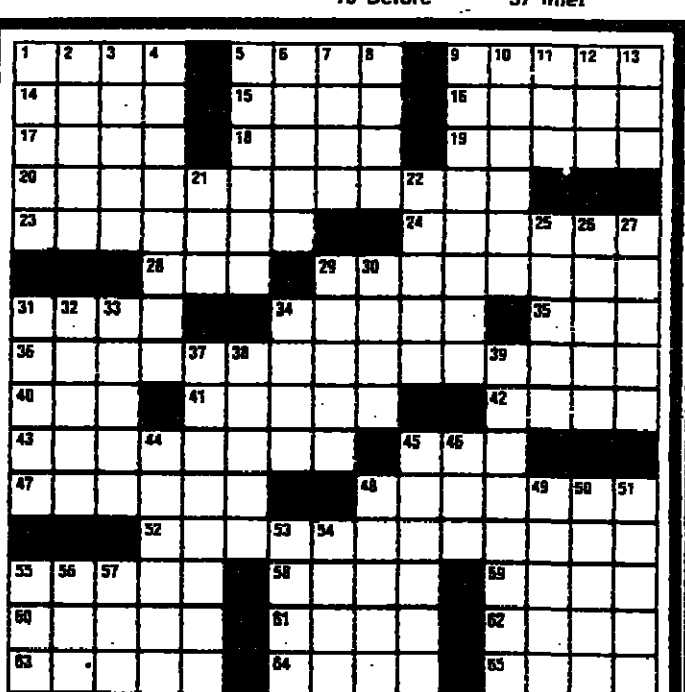
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will do well at organizing public affairs and would be good in the event of any emergencies, so direct the education along broad lines for best results. Give good spiritual training early in life. One who will enjoy sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword by June J. Boril

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 28 Negative vote | 47 Secondhand transaction | 21 Time of note |
| 1 Untruths | 29 Became sicker | 48 Ziegfeld specialty | 22 Courageous one |
| 5 Mother of foal | 31 French clergyman | 52 Milton opus | 25 Dickinson of film |
| 9 Custom theaters | 34 — Semple McPherson | 55 Mediterranean fruit | 26 Advocate of human reason |
| 14 Greek slaughter of baseball | 35 Musician's job | 58 Custom term | 27 Advantages |
| 16 More recent | 36 Tropical avifauna | 60 "I want — just..." | 29 Windshield adjunct |
| 17 Understand while | 40 Cagers' league | 61 Russian sea | 30 Tentmaker |
| 18 In a short while | 41 Sympathetic author | 62 Mob violence | 31 Capp's hero |
| 19 "Divine Comedy" | 42 Dampens | 63 Coax | 32 Scottish hillside |
| 20 First home | 43 Otis | 64 Ivy League school | 33 Hairstyle |
| 23 Aged | 44 Invention | 65 Weakens | 37 That can be climbed |
| 24 Covered avenue | 45 DiMaggio | | 38 Horse opera |



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سنة 1403 هـ

WORLD

British task force equipped with nuclear warheads, reports say

Argentina braces up for war

BUENOS AIRES (Agencies) — Argentina has sworn minifields in the special operations zone it has declared around the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands, military sources said.

The official Telam news agency quoted the sources Friday night as saying Britain would suffer heavy troop and equipment losses in any attempt to recapture the islands, occupied by Argentine troops eight days ago.

The sources did not say whether the mines had been laid on land or in the sea. A British task force of 27 ships carrying troops and planes is heading for the South Atlantic and unconfirmed reports say some British submarines are already in the Falklands area.

The news agency quoted the sources as saying Argentina had established solid defenses, including land-based fighter aircraft, minifields in the special operations zone created two days ago to a limit of 200 nautical miles off

the archipelago and the mainland, and complex technical systems to locate enemy forces.

Military commanders have said that preparations to meet the British battle fleet were almost complete. Military sources have said about 9,000 Argentine troops would be stationed on the islands by next week.

The air force said its units were ready to repel "an attack from any invader who attempts to block the free exercise of its sovereignty."

Nuclear arms on invincible

LONDON (A.P.) — One of the two British aircraft carriers steaming to possible conflict with the Argentine navy in the South Atlantic is carrying nuclear weapons, the Daily Mirror reported Saturday.

The weapons are anti-submarine depth charges and it is possible other warships in the task force have them, the newspaper

said.

The British defence ministry has refused to discuss whether nuclear weapons are among the armament of the 40-ship force, despite constant questioning. Photographers said they were barred from taking pictures of some equipment put aboard warships at Portsmouth.

The depth charges are aboard the 19,500-ton invincible and would be dropped from helicopters, the Mirror said.

The other carrier is the 28,700-ton Hermes, an older vessel, commissioned in 1959. Invincible was commissioned in June 1980.

"The cabinet has no intention to allow commanders to use these weapons off the Falklands. Even if the nuclear weapons are blown up or sunk, they could not explode because they have to be armed first," the Mirror said.

"Invincible carries the weapons because she is kept ready for action should a much wider conflict

break out," it added.

Poland may suffer

WARSAW (A.P.) — Polish officials have ordered 18 fishing vessels to leave the 200-mile war zone imposed by Britain around the Falkland Islands and expressed concern over the possible loss of fish to the Polish fleet, the Polish news agency PAP reported Saturday.

Marian Fila, general director of Poland's maritime economy ministry said 18 fishing ships were about 160 kilometres from the islands, while another 18 were about 480 kilometres away and four were in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Noting that the 200-mile war zone goes into effect Monday, Mr. Fila said "after that time all ships in this area will be threatened with the consequences of war actions. As a result, our shipowners were obliged to a systematic and peaceful transfer of the fleet beyond the zone."

Solidarity leader fears permanent union closure

WARSAW (R) — A fugitive leader of the suspended Solidarity independent trade union said Saturday that recent events in Poland indicated the authorities intend to close down the union completely.

Zbigniew Bujak, Warsaw leader of Solidarity who went underground when martial law was declared in December, also called on Solidarity members to fight such a move as a moral and statutory duty.

In a brief statement made available

to Reuters, Mr. Bujak appealed to trade unionists from other countries to support Solidarity if such a fight became necessary.

Diplomatic sources said the statement appeared to indicate a growing belief among Solidarity leaders still at large that the authorities would disband the union and start a new labour movement that they could control.

Mr. Bujak's statement coincided with a debate in the Communist-controlled press on

the future of the suspended union.

Mr. Bujak said: "We face a danger of the delegitimation of Solidarity."

He said a number of signs pointed to this, including closure last month of the independent journalists' union, the replacement last week of the first democratically-elected rector of Warsaw University by a government appointee and articles in the press.

"A difficult and uncompromising fight for our union is a moral and statutory duty of all Solidarity members. We will have

to undertake such a fight," he said.

"We appeal to unionists of other countries who have always shown us friendship and rendered us their help. When the time of this fight comes, use all the means at your disposal to grant us support."

This week the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu published a three-part editorial series indicating growing official opposition to the return of Solidarity.

The newspaper also criticized what it called illegal appeals to poles to demonstrate their opposition to military rule.

Turkey warns BBC stringer

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military authorities Saturday accused the Ankara correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the Financial Times newspaper of writing false and unfounded stories and threatened him with deportation.

The warning to Metin Mumuk, a Cypriot, was one of the strongest moves against the foreign press in Turkey since the military seized power in September, 1980.

Mr. Mumuk told other reporters on Saturday he had been on holiday on Turkey's Black Sea coast when three policemen visited him late Friday night and told him to be back in Ankara, where he is based, by mid-day Saturday and to contact martial law headquarters.

He did so and was told by a colonel that he had been sending "false and unfounded stories" about Turkey and would be deported if "one more such report appeared."

Mr. Mumuk said he was told to sign a document confirming that he had received the warning.

Mr. Mumuk, 38, has been a foreign correspondent in Ankara for more than 10 years. He was charged last year under a penal code article barring the dissemination of false information about Turkey abroad, but the charges were later dropped.

The foreign press has worked fairly freely in Turkey since the coup although most foreign correspondents have received police criticism from the military.

London expels Soviet official

LONDON (R) — Britain has expelled a Soviet trade official for spying, the second time in a year that a Soviet agent has been ordered out, the government said Saturday.

A Foreign Office spokesman named the official as V.F. Zadneprovsky, who was attached to the Soviet trade delegation in London and did not have diplomatic status.

The spokesman declined to give details of his espionage activities except to say he had attempted to obtain secret information by using agents.

The Foreign Office said Mr. Zadneprovsky left Britain at the end of February and the permitted staffing level of the Soviet trade delegation had been reduced from 47 to 36.

Last August the government expelled Victor Lazin, a second secretary at the Soviet embassy, as a spy.

This was the first case since Britain in 1971 ordered the mass expulsion of 90 Soviet officials suspected of spying and refused to allow 15 others back into the country.

The official Argentine news agency Telam linked the expulsion to the current Anglo-Argentine crisis over the Falklands (Malvinas).

Telam said in a report from London that the move was seen by semi-official sources as a reprisal for recent economic agreements between the Soviet Union and Argentina.

India's three-in-one satellite goes into orbit

NEW DELHI (R) — India's first multi-purpose communications satellite, which will bring television education to Indian villages and monitor weather conditions, went into orbit Saturday after being launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

"The satellite is in orbit and is fine," said officials at the master tracking station at Hassan in southern India.

Launch of the satellite, Insat-1A, on a U.S. Delta rocket was delayed by more than 24 hours because of problems with tracking aircraft and minor damage to the satellite.

Indian space scientists at Hassan have begun the intricate manoeuvres to raise the satellite to its stationary orbit 35,900 kil-

ometres above the equator west of New Delhi.

The final docking at 74 degrees east, sandwiched between an Indonesian satellite at 77 degrees and a maritime satellite at 73 degrees, is expected to take place by Monday.

The Insat programme, which has cost India about \$142 million, combines the functions of three satellites in one.

It will handle telephone calls and television broadcasts to remote areas and provide weather data for advance warning of storms and information for farmers.

A second Insat satellite is expected to be carried into orbit by the U.S. space shuttle in 1983.

Calvo Sotelo to visit Athens

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo will start a two-day visit to Athens on Monday to discuss with Greek leaders his country's applications to join the European Common Market and NATO, official sources said.

Spain has been particularly concerned about the new Greek Soc-

ialist government's attitude towards Spanish membership of the Atlantic alliance.

Greece is one of four NATO member countries yet to give parliamentary ratification to Spain's alliance entry, which the Madrid government would like to happen before next spring.

U.N. urges Pretoria to commute death sentences of three blacks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations Security Council has urged South Africa to commute death sentences on three members of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

The council approved the call unanimously but only after the United States insisted on changes in the resolution, including the removal of a reference to the three as patriots and a demand that they be freed.

The three South Africans, Nicobithi Johnson Lubisi, 29, Petrus Tsopo Mashigo, 20, and Naphthali Manama, 24, were sentenced to death for high treason on Feb. 5 last year. The sentences were confirmed last Wednesday on appeal.

Officials said this was the first

time the Security Council had adopted a resolution calling for clemency for South Africans convicted under South Africa's stringent security laws.

Previously, the council has confined itself to statements issued by the president on behalf of the members.

The three condemned ANC members were arrested and accused of treason after an attack on a police station in northern Transvaal in January, 1980. No one was killed in the attack.

They were also charged with membership of the ANC and with conspiring in the planning of a raid on a bank in a white Pretoria suburb.

Floods ravage Soviet Georgia

MOSCOW (A.P.) — Severe flooding in the southern Soviet republic of Georgia destroyed more than 300 buildings, crops, highways, rail lines and bridges, and caused an unspecified number of deaths and injuries, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported Saturday.

Thousands of heads of cattle also perished in the flooding earlier this month, the report said.

According to the newspaper, the flooding began on April 1 after record rainfalls and unusually warm temperatures that melted

snows in nearby mountains. In some areas, the rains were the heaviest in a century, Pravda said.

The report said that the water level of the Rioni River rose 4 metres. The river runs through Kutaisi, which had a population of 200,000 in 1980.

The report also said medicine, food and other necessary items had been rushed to the area, communications has been restored and intensive reconstruction has begun.

The affected area is near the Soviet border with Turkey.

Sind teachers on strike

KARACHI (A.P.) — Government teachers went on a strike in Pakistan's Sind Province Friday, organisers said Saturday.

According to an announcement by the teachers and coordination committee, the strike was called to express support for striking teachers of Punjab, North-Western Frontier Province, and Pakistani-held Kashmir.

Official sources confirmed the strike in Sind.

Teachers in Punjab, North-Western Frontier Province, and

Pakistani Kashmir have been on strike for the past three weeks demanding higher wages.

Although strikes, rallies and demonstrations are banned in Pakistan by the military government under martial law regulations, teachers have gone on strike in violation of the law and also held protest rallies in Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar, in second week of March, which were dispersed by firing of tear-gas shells and baton charge.

Buenos Aires believes East/West designs on South Atlantic should be thwarted by display of Argentine power

Argentina stakes claim in S. Atlantic

By Luis Carlinio Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Effective sovereignty over the Falkland Islands is the centrepiece of Argentina's strategy to assert itself as a major South Atlantic power before the region turns into an East-West political testing ground, Argentine strategists say.

The analysts, directly involved in the country's maritime policy planning, say the islands hold the key to strategic sealanes and represent a vantage point for future territorial claims to the Antarctic.

In interviews with Reuters, the strategists said Argentina, with 3,000 kilometres of Atlantic coastline stretching to the southernmost inter-ocean line, was the natural candidate to fill a potentially dangerous power vacuum in the area.

They said the emergence of left-wing governments on the east coast of Africa, particularly in Angola, had opened the way to virtually unchecked Soviet penetration of the southern seas. This process had been strengthened by increasing international acceptance of 200-mile territorial limits.

One naval expert said Argentina's seizure of the islands from Britain demonstrated that Britain could not be counted on to maintain permanently a strong Western presence in the region.

The opening of the Panama Canal in 1919 reduced the importance of the Cape Horn route around the southern tip of South America. But the 1956 Suez crisis produced a new breed of giant super-tankers unable to pass through Panama.

The strategists said that although the production of these super-tankers had now virtually ended, a crisis in Central America or a major tanker accident could bring them back. This, they said, would mean a swing back to the importance of the Magellan Straits and the Drake Pass, off Cape Horn.

Sovereignty over the 200-odd islands that make up the Falklands is the basic element of Argentina's claim over approximately one-tenth of the Antarctic, including the northernmost Antarctic Peninsula.

Its claim is based on the so-called "sector" theory. It covers a triangle whose two sides run from the South Pole to Argentina's westernmost border on one side and to the South Sandwich Islands on the other side. These islands are part of the disputed archipelago.

This area overlaps claims made by Britain on the grounds of its extensive Antarctic exploration activity, and by Chile based on a theoretical border determined by the underwater area covered by the Andes mountains.

A treaty signed in 1958 froze all territorial claims and committed its original 12 signatories to scientific cooperation, unrestricted access to the areas claimed and to total demilitarisation.

The 12 were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States. Poland signed the treaty in 1977.

Seven members have territorial claims, which the other six do not recognise. Four of the seven have supported Britain's claim to the area in which Argentina and Chile have also lodged claims.

Argentine naval sources say penetration of the South Atlantic has already begun through the operation there of highly advanced Japanese and Soviet fishing fleets operating just outside the 200-mile territorial limit claimed by Argentina.

The naval sources say that since the World War Two, the Soviet Union has embarked on a course of maritime expansion towards the Sea of Japan, the Indian Ocean, and the South Atlantic.

"With the recovery of the Malvinas, we have made a stand before the world as an active South Atlantic power," an Argentine

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Libya raps Britain over Falklands

LONDON (R) — Libya said Friday it regarded the British presence in the Falklands Islands as prolongation of colonialism. An official spokesman told the Libyan news agency it was unacceptable that the islands should be an extension of Britain. The agency said Libya opposed aggression against any independent country but did not regard the Falklands as part of British territory.

Former Turkish foreign minister dies

ANKARA (R) — Professor Turan Guner, foreign minister when Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974, has died of a heart attack during a boat trip, police said Saturday. Prof. Guner, one of Turkey's most colourful politicians of recent years, died during a cruise from Istanbul to Izmir. He was 61.

Moscow repeats denial of chemical weapons

HAMBURG (R) — Soviet troops in Afghanistan have never used chemical weapons as alleged by the United States, a Soviet major-general said in an interview with the West German news magazine Der Spiegel published Friday. "The limited Soviet army contingent in Afghanistan has never possessed chemical weapons and still does not," Maj.-Gen. Anatoli Kunzevich, an associate member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was quoted as saying.

160,000 couples reunited in China

PEKING (R) — More than 160,000 couples throughout China have been reunited after being forced to live apart for many years, an official magazine said Saturday. Banyue Tan (Fortnightly Talks) said 60 per cent of scientists who had been separated from their wives and husbands before or during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s had been reunited. Until the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1976, couples were often separated when one of the partners was assigned work away from their home town.

\$1 million art works stolen in New York

NEW YORK (R) — A delivery lorry containing paintings and sculpture valued at \$1 million has been reported missing after being parked overnight in New York, police said Saturday. The lorry contained works from 25 New York galleries to be delivered in Chicago, a police spokesman added.

GOREN BRIDGE

By CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate Inc.

What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♠10974 ♣9832 ♦A6 ♣K8

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠

2 ♣ 2 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as

South you hold:

♠J865 ♣A843 ♦J6 ♣Q6

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♣ Dble ?

What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♠A1062 ♣85 ♦KQJ7 ♣A94

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.7—As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♠865 ♣A83 ♦8 ♣AQ107

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 NT Pass ?

Look for answers on Monday.

By Claude Regin
Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — In less than a week, the political fortunes of President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri have undergone the most dramatic turnaround in Argentine history.

The seizure of the British-ruled Falkland (Malvinas) Islands on April 2 which Argentina has claimed for the past 149 years has turned the beleaguered army general into a popular hero.

It has silenced, at least for a time, vociferous opposition from political parties and trade unions to military rule.

There is no better illustration of the political boost the takeover has provided the tall, white-haired army chief than two mass demonstrations held three days apart on Buenos Aires' Plaza de Mayo, opposite government house.

On March 30, police used tear-gas and baton charges to break up one of the biggest anti-government demonstrations of the past seven years of military rule and detained some 2,000 people.

Before the week was over, more than 10,000 enthusiastic Argentines flocked to the same central

Buenos Aires square, wildly cheering Gen. Galtieri in a spontaneous outburst of patriotic pride.

The military move into the Falklands has done wonders to restore Argentina's badly undermined national unity, a result of its worst economic crisis this century and plummeting living standards.

Gen. Galtieri's rule has emerged considerably strengthened from the crisis triggered by the takeover, which has fulfilled a dream for Argentines going back 150 years.

The president has received unanimous support from the country's banned political parties and the same unions who were demanding an end to military rule a week ago.

Saul Ubaldini, secretary-general of the Peronist Confederation of Workers (CGT), the leading labour union movement and a pillar of the military, was detained along with several other CGT leaders.

After the move on the Falklands, President Galtieri ordered the release of all detainees. Mr. Ubaldini, an outspoken critic of the government's economic policies, now goes in and out of the

interior ministry for chats with the minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean.

He is one of several prominent political and labour leaders of all shades of political opinion who accompanied Gen. Saint Jean to the islands last week to swear in the new governor, Gen. Mario Benjamin Menendez.

It was a show of national unity unprecedented since the armed forces ousted the tottering administration of former constitutional President Maria Estela Peron in March 1976.

How long this national consensus will last is open to question. It will depend to a great extent on how the crisis with Britain evolves and whether or not the two countries will resort to war to settle the territorial dispute.

For the time being, some political sources are speculating on the chances of a so-called cabinet of national unity that would include a wide spectrum of political forces to face a showdown with Britain.

Such a cabinet is seen as a distinct possibility by the Peronist party, traditionally the country's largest. But the idea is rejected by the middle-of-the-road radicals, who argue that it would be difficult to agree on a joint gov-

ernment programme in time of crisis.

The political sources said that although they were behind the armed forces on the Falklands issue, the radicals — the country's second largest political force — were reluctant to give Gen. Galtieri a chance to turn into a popular leader in the Peron mould.

Some political sectors have already warned their backing for the government would only last as long as the present crisis, and that the time would come when the country's perennial economic and political issues would demand attention.

President Galtieri, a tough-talking 55-year-old army chief, came to power in a bloodless palace coup last December.

It was hailed as a return to strong leadership after eight months of economic chaos under Gen. Roberto Eduardo Viola.

But the new administration's ultra-monetarist economic policies failed to check Argentina's soaring inflation rate, leading to unemployment and industrial stagnation.

These factors triggered the worst eruption of social unrest since the 1976 crisis brought the

Despite repeated denials from sources close to the government, many political analysts suspect President Galtieri is intent on setting up a new political force to keep running on the same lines when the military eventually return to their barracks.

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Gen. Galtieri has obviously staked his political future on the Falklands issue after making Argentine rule over the islands one of his main objectives after taking power.

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WORLD

British task force equipped with nuclear warheads, reports say

Argentina braces up for war

BUENOS AIRES (Agencies) — Argentina has sworn minefields in the special operations zone it has declared around the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands, military sources said.

The British task force, which is equipped with nuclear warheads, is expected to arrive in the islands, occupied by Argentine troops, by next week.

The air force said its units were ready to repel "an attack from any invader who attempts to block the free exercise of our sovereignty."

the archipelago and the mainland, and complex technical systems to locate enemy forces.

Military commanders have said that preparations to meet the British battle fleet were almost complete. Military sources have said about 9,000 Argentine troops would be stationed on the islands by next week.

The air force said its units were ready to repel "an attack from any invader who attempts to block the free exercise of our sovereignty."

Nuclear arms on Invincible

LONDON (A.P.) — One of the two British aircraft carriers steaming to possible conflict with the Argentine navy in the South Atlantic is carrying nuclear weapons, the Daily Mirror reported Saturday.

The weapons are anti-submarine depth charges and it is possible other warships in the task force have them, the newspaper said.

said.

The British defence ministry has refused to discuss whether nuclear weapons are among the armament of the 40-ship force, despite constant questioning. Photographers said they were barred from taking pictures of some equipment put aboard warships at Portsmouth.

The depth charges are aboard the 19,500-ton Invincible and would be dropped from helicopters, the Mirror said.

The other carrier is the 28,700-ton Hermes, an older vessel, commissioned in 1959. Invincible was commissioned in June 1980.

"The cabinet has no intention to allow commanders to use these weapons off the Falklands. Even if the nuclear weapons are blown up or sunk, they could not explode because they have to be armed first," the Mirror said.

"Invincible carries the weapons because she is kept ready for action should a much wider conflict

break out," it added.

Poland may suffer

WARSAW (A.P.) — Polish officials have ordered 18 fishing vessels to leave the 200-mile war zone imposed by Britain around the Falkland Islands and expressed concern over the possible loss of fish to the Polish fleet, the Polish news agency PAP reported Saturday.

Marian Fila, general director of Poland's maritime economy ministry said 18 fishing ships were about 160 kilometres from the islands, while another 18 were about 480 kilometres away and four were in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Noting that the 200-mile war zone goes into effect Monday, Mr. Fila said "after that time all ships in this area will be threatened with the consequences of war actions. As a result, our shipowners were obliged to a systematic and peaceful transfer of the fleet beyond the zone."

Solidarity leader fears permanent union closure

WARSAW (A.P.) — A fugitive leader of the suspended Solidarity independent trade union said Saturday that recent events in Poland indicated the authorities intend to close down the union completely.

Zdzislaw Bujak, Warsaw leader of Solidarity who went underground when martial law was declared in December, also called on Solidarity members to fight such a move as a moral and statutory duty.

Mr. Bujak's statement coincided with a debate in the Communist-controlled press on

the future of the suspended union. Mr. Bujak appealed to trade unionists from other countries to support Solidarity if such a fight became necessary.

Diplomatic sources said the statement appeared to indicate a growing belief among Solidarity leaders still at large that the authorities would disband the union and start a new labour movement that they could control.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Libya says Britain over Falklands

LONDON (A.P.) — Libya said Friday it regarded the British presence in the Falklands Islands as prolongation of colonialism. An official spokesman told the Libyan news agency it was unacceptable that the islands should be an extension of Britain. The agency said Libya opposed aggression against any independent country but did not regard the Falklands as part of British territory.

Former Turkish foreign minister dies

ANKARA (A.P.) — Professor Turan Guner, foreign minister when Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974, died of a heart attack during a two-day trip, police said Saturday. Prof. Guner, one of Turkey's most colourful politicians of recent years, died during a cruise from Istanbul to Izmir. He was 61.

Moscow repeats denial of chemical weapons

HAMBURG (A.P.) — Soviet troops in Afghanistan have never used chemical weapons as alleged by the United States, a Soviet major-general said in an interview with the West German news magazine Der Spiegel published Friday. "The limited Soviet army contingent in Afghanistan has never possessed chemical weapons and still does not," Major-General Anatoli Kunzevich, an associate member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was quoted as saying.

160,000 couples reunited in China

BEIJING (A.P.) — More than 160,000 couples throughout China have been reunited after being forced to live apart for many years, an official spokesman said Saturday. Banyue Tan (Fortnightly Talks) said that many couples who had been separated from their wives and husbands during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s had been reunited. Until the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1976, couples were often separated when one of the partners was assigned work away from their home town.

\$1 million art works stolen in New York

NEW YORK (A.P.) — A delivery lorry containing paintings and sculpture valued at \$1 million has been reported missing after being parked overnight in New York, police said Saturday. The lorry, which was from 25 New York galleries to be delivered in Chicago, a police spokesman added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ 10974 ♣ Q9832 ♦ A6 ♣ K8

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠

2 ♠ 2 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ J865 ♣ A9843 ♦ J6 ♣ Q6

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♠ Dble ?

What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ A1062 ♣ 85 ♦ KQJ7 ♠ A94

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Monday.

Turkey warns BBC stringer

ANKARA (A.P.) — Turkey's military authorities Saturday accused the Ankara correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the Financial Times newspaper of writing false and unfounded stories and threatened him with deportation.

The warning to Metin Mimir, a Cypriot, was one of the strongest moves against the foreign press in Turkey since the military seized power in September, 1980.

Mr. Mimir told other reporters on Saturday he had been on holiday on Turkey's Black Sea coast when three policemen visited him late Friday night and told him to be back in Ankara, where he is based, by mid-day Saturday and to contact martial law headquarters.

He did so and was told by a colonel that he had been sending "false and unfounded stories" about Turkey and would be deported if "one more such report appeared."

Mr. Mimir said he was told to sign a document confirming that he had received the warning.

Mr. Mimir, 38, has been a foreign correspondent in Ankara for more than 18 years. He was charged last year under a penal code article barring the dissemination of false information about Turkey abroad, but the charges were later dropped.

The foreign press has worked fairly freely in Turkey since the coup although most foreign correspondents have received police criticism from the military.

London expels Soviet official

LONDON (A.P.) — Britain has expelled a Soviet trade official for spying, the second time in a year that a Soviet agent has been ordered out, the government said Saturday.

A Foreign Office spokesman named the official as V.F. Zadneprovsky, who was attached to the Soviet trade delegation in London and did not have diplomatic status.

The spokesman declined to give details of his espionage activities except to say he had attempted to obtain secret information by using agents.

The Foreign Office said Mr. Zadneprovsky left Britain at the end of February and the permitted staffing level of the Soviet trade delegation had been reduced from 47 to 46.

Last August the government expelled Victor Lazin, a second secretary at the Soviet embassy, as a spy.

This was the first case since Britain in 1971 ordered the mass expulsion of 90 Soviet officials suspected of spying and refused to allow 15 others back into the country.

The official Argentine news agency Telam linked the expulsion to the current Anglo-Argentine crisis over the Falklands (Malvinas).

Telam said in a report from London that the move was seen by semi-official sources as a reprisal for recent economic agreements between the Soviet Union and Argentina.

India's three-in-one satellite goes into orbit

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — India's first multi-purpose communications satellite, which will bring television education to Indian villages and monitor weather conditions, went into orbit Saturday after being launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

"The satellite is in orbit and is fine," said officials at the master tracking station at Hassan in southern India.

Launch of the satellite, Insat-1A, on a U.S. Delta rocket was delayed by more than 24 hours because of problems with tracking aircraft and minor damage to the satellite.

Indian space scientists at Hassan have begun the intricate manoeuvres to raise the satellite to its stationary orbit 35,900 kil-

ometres above the equator west of New Delhi.

The final docking at 74 degrees east, sandwiched between an Indonesian satellite at 77 degrees and a maritime satellite at 73 degrees, is expected to take place by Monday.

The Insat programme, which has cost India about \$142 million, combines the functions of three satellites in one.

It will handle telephone calls and television broadcasts to remote areas and provide weather data for advance warning of storms and information for farmers.

A second Insat satellite is expected to be carried into orbit by the U.S. space shuttle in 1983.

Calvo Sotelo to visit Athens

MADRID (A.P.) — Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo will start a two-day visit to Athens on Monday to discuss with Greek leaders his country's applications to join the European Common Market and NATO, official sources said.

Spain has been particularly concerned about the new Greek Soc-

ialist government's attitude towards Spanish membership of the Atlantic alliance.

Greece is one of four NATO member countries yet to give parliamentary ratification to Spain's alliance entry, which the Madrid government would like to happen before next spring.

U.N. urges Pretoria to commute death sentences of three blacks

UNITED NATIONS (A.P.) — The United Nations Security Council has urged South Africa to commute death sentences on three members of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

The council approved the call unanimously but only after the United States insisted on changes in the resolution, including the removal of a reference to the three as patriots and a demand that they be freed.

The three South Africans, Ndimbi Johnson Lubisi, 29, Petrus Tsopo Mashigo, 20, and Naphthali Manana, 24, were sentenced to death for high treason on Feb. 5 last year. The sentences were confirmed last Wednesday on appeal.

Officials said this was the first

time the Security Council had adopted a resolution calling for clemency for South Africans convicted under South Africa's stringent security laws.

Previously, the council has confined itself to statements issued by the president on behalf of the members.

The three condemned ANC members were arrested and accused of treason after an attack on a police station in northern Transvaal in January, 1980. No-one was killed in the attack.

They were also charged with membership of the ANC and with conspiring in the planning of a raid on a bank in a white Pretoria suburb.

Floods ravage Soviet Georgia

MOSCOW (A.P.) — Severe flooding in the southern Soviet Republic of Georgia destroyed more than 300 buildings, crops, highways, rail lines and bridges, and caused an unspecified number of deaths and injuries, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported Saturday.

Thousands of heads of cattle also perished in the flooding earlier this month, the report said.

According to the newspaper, the flooding began on April 1 after record rainfalls and unseasonably warm temperatures that melted

snows in nearby mountains. In some areas, the rains were the heaviest in a century, Pravda said.

The report said that the water level of the Rioni River rose 4 metres. The river runs through Kutaisi, which had a population of 200,000 in 1980.

The report also said medicine, food and other necessary items had been rushed to the area, communications have been restored and intensive reconstruction has begun.

The affected area is near the Soviet border with Turkey.

Sind teachers on strike

KARACHI (A.P.) — Government teachers went on a strike in Pakistan's Sind Province Friday, organisers said Saturday.

According to an announcement by the teachers and coordination committee, the strike was called to express support for striking teachers of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and Pakistani Kashmir.

Official sources confirmed the strike in Sind. Teachers in Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and

Pakistani Kashmir have been on strike for the past three weeks demanding higher wages.

Although strikes, rallies and demonstrations are banned in Pakistan by the military government under martial law regulations, teachers have gone on strike in violation of the law and also held protest rallies in Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar, in second week of March, which were dispersed by firing of tear-gas shells and baton charge.

Argentine leader rides high on Falkland crisis

By Claude Regis

Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — In less than a week, the political fortunes of President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri have undergone the most dramatic turnaround in Argentine history.

The seizure of the British-ruled Falkland (Malvinas) Islands on April 2 which Argentina has claimed for the past 149 years has turned the beleaguered army general into a popular hero.

It has silenced, at least for a time, vociferous opposition from political parties and trade unions to military rule.

There is no better illustration of the political boost the takeover has provided the tall, white-haired army chief than two mass demonstrations held three days apart on Buenos Aires' Plaza de Mayo, opposite government house.

On March 30, police used tear-gas and baton charges to break up one of the biggest anti-government demonstrations of the past seven years of military rule and detained some 2,000 people.

Before the week was over, more than 10,000 enthusiastic Argentines flocked to the same central

Buenos Aires square, wildly cheering Gen. Galtieri in a spontaneous outburst of patriotic pride.

The military move into the Falklands has done wonders to restore Argentina's badly undermined national unity, a result of its worst economic crisis this century and plummeting living standards.

Gen. Galtieri's rule has emerged considerably strengthened from the crisis triggered by the takeover, which has fulfilled a dream for Argentines going back 150 years.

The president has received unanimous support from the country's banned political parties and the same unions who were demanding an end to military rule a week ago.

Saul Ubaldini, secretary-general of the Peronist General Confederation of Workers (CGT), the country's largest labour movement and a bitter foe of the military, was detained along with several other CGT leaders.

After the move on the Falklands, President Galtieri ordered the release of all detainees. Mr. Ubaldini, an outspoken critic of the government's economic policies, now goes in and out of the

interior ministry for chats with the minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean.

He is one of several prominent political and labour leaders of all shades of political opinion who accompanied Gen. Saint Jean to the islands last week to swear in the new governor, Gen. Mario Benjamin Menéndez.

It was a show of national unity unprecedented since the armed forces ousted the tottering administration of former constitutional President Maria Estela Peron in March 1976.

How long this national consensus will last is open to question. It will depend to a great extent on how the crisis with Britain evolves and whether or not the two countries will resort to war to settle the territorial dispute.

For the time being, some political sources are speculating on the emergence of a so-called cabinet of national unity which would include a wide spectrum of political forces to face a showdown with Britain.

Such a cabinet is seen as a distinct possibility by the Peronist party, traditionally the country's largest. But the idea is rejected by the middle-of-the-road radicals, who argue that it would be difficult to agree on a joint gov-

ernment programme in time of crisis.

The political sources said that although they were behind the armed forces on the Falklands issue, the radicals — the country's second largest political force — were reluctant to give Gen. Galtieri a chance to turn into a popular leader in the Peron mould.

Some political sources have already warned their backing for the government would only last as long as the present crisis, and that the time would come when the country's perennial economic and political issues would demand attention.

President Galtieri, a tough-talking 55-year-old army chief, came to power in a bloodless palace coup last December.

It was hailed as a return to strong leadership after eight months of economic chaos under Gen. Roberto Eduardo Viola.

But the new administration's ultra-monetarist economic policies failed to check Argentina's worst economic problems: high inflation rate, soaring unemployment and industrial stagnation.

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Buenos Aires believes East/West designs South Atlantic should thwarted by display Argentine power

Argentina stakes claim in S. Atlantic

By Luis Carlini

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Effecting sovereignty over the Falkland Islands is the centrepiece of Argentina's strategy to assert its claim to a major South Atlantic port before the region turns into an East-West political testing ground, Argentine strategists say.

The analysts, directly involved in the country's maritime planning, say the islands hold the key to strategic sealanes and represent a vantage point for future territorial claims to the Antarctic.

In interviews with Reuters, strategists said Argentina, with 3,000 kilometres of Atlantic coastline stretching to the southernmost inter-oceanic lane, was the natural candidate to fill a potentially dangerous power vacuum in the area.

They said the emergence of left-wing governments on the east coast of Africa, particularly in Angola, had opened the way to virtually unchecked Soviet penetration of the southern seas. This process had been strengthened by increasing international acceptance of 200-mile territorial limits.

One naval expert said Argentina's seizure of the islands had Britain demonstrated that Britain could not be counted on to maintain permanently a strong military presence in the region.

The opening of the Panama Canal in 1919 reduced the importance of the Cape Horn route around the southern tip of South America. But the 1956 Suez crisis produced a new breed of super-tankers unable to pass through Panama.

The strategists said that although the production of these super-tankers had now virtually ended, a crisis in Central America or a major tanker accident could bring them back. This, they said, would mean a swing back to the importance of the Magellan Straits and the Drake Pass, off Cape Horn.

Sovereignty over the 200-odd islands that make up the Falklands is the basic element of Argentina's claim over approximately one-tenth of the Antarctic, including the northernmost Antarctic Peninsula.

Its claim is based on the so-called "sectors" theory. It covers a triangle whose two sides run from the South Pole to Argentina's westernmost border on one side and to the South Sandwich Islands on the other side. These islands are part of the disputed archipelago.

This area overlaps claims made by Britain on the grounds of its extensive Antarctic exploration activity, and by Chile based on a theoretical border determined by the underwater area covered by the Andes mountains.

A treaty signed in 1958 froze territorial claims and committed its original 12 signatories to scientific cooperation, unrestricted access to the areas claimed and to total demilitarisation.

The 12 were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States. Poland signed the treaty in 1977.

Seven members have territorial claims which the other six do not recognise. Four of the seven have supported Britain's claim to the area in which Argentina and Chile have also lodged claims.

Argentine naval sources say penetration of the South Atlantic has already begun through the operation there of highly advanced Japanese and Soviet fishing fleets operating just outside the 200-mile territorial limit claimed by Argentina.

The naval sources say that since the World War Two, the Soviet Union has embarked on a course of maritime expansion towards the Sea of Japan, the Indian Ocean, and the South Atlantic.

"With the recovery of the Malvinas, we have made a stand before the world as an active South Atlantic power," an Argentine

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.